The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CLOSING WORK OF CONGRESS.

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Passage of the Civil Appropriation Bills.

THE BANKRUPT BILL GOES OVER.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 2—8:30 P. M.

THE CLOSING WORK OF THE SESSION.

The proceedings of Congress grow in interest as they draw rapidly to a close. Very commendable progress has been made in both Houses to-day. The Senate met at 11 A M., and has continued in session, without even a recess, up to the present hour. A motion to take a recess of half an hour, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of a hasty plate of soup even was voted down by five ayes to twenty-one nays.

The House has presented an animated scene to-day and this evening. Though the weather is dismal and inclement, the galleries are thronged with spectators, half of whom are ladies. The Committee on Rules reported an amendment to the rules, by which the labors of the Ways and Means Committee are to be divided and very much lessened. Two new committees are created; one on Banks and Banking and the Pacific Railroad, and the other on Appropriation Bills.

The appropriation bills are nearly all passed, and the necessary legislative acts, both military and naval, have been reported and adopted. By to-morrow night the Tax and Tariff Bills will be out of the hands of the Conference Committees. There will be a sharp fight upon the proposition for a tax on sales. The Senate have adopted it, but the House will endeavor to kill it, and it is believed that they will be able to do so. The proposition of the Senate Finance Committee to increase the rate of postage from three to five cents was rejected to-day. Senator COLLAMER, Chairman of the Post-office Committee, thought it was inexpedient to make any change. There will be a sharp contest in both the Senate and the House over the conference report on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The provisions of the bill, as agreed upon by the committee, do not commend it to either side.

The Tax Bill was finished by the Senate to-day and passed. The chief points are the addition of a section taxing sales one-half of one per cent. The proposition which came from the House to tax the circulation of State banks ten per cent. was adopted by the casting vote of the Vice President. The section proposing to discontinue the fishing bounties upon the cessation of the Reciprocity Treaty, was adopted in Committee of the Whole, but finally rejected by a vote of twenty-two ayes to twenty nays. A Committee of Conference will undoubtedly determine the disagreements between the two Houses, but the tax on the State banks having been agreed to by both Houses, will stand. The tax on sales will meet strong opposition in the House.

The Civil Appropriation Bill—the grand omnibus on which everything rides, not otherwise provided for—has occupied the chief attention of the House to-day. Pending a proposition to increase the salaries of certain Judges, HENRY WINTER DAVIS offered an amendment in effect discharging from custody or duress all persons not in the military service, who have been arrested by military service, or convicted by military commissions, where the offences are cognizable under the civil laws; also, all cases where the offence is not definable under the statute. This amendment Mr. DAVIS supported in a powerful and very eloquent speech of half an hour's length, and when he sat down, was congratulated by both sides of the House. Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, followed on the same side, and Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, concluded the argument in its favor. The vote was taken, and the amendment adopted by a vote of 74 to 64. This amendment, if agreed to by the Senate, will have a most sweeping effect. All persons outside the military lines, not arrested upon the express authority of the President, will be turned over to the civil courts, and military arrests, outside of the military lines, will be a thing of the past. This action is substantially the same as the policy adopted by the President, who has recently released a large number of persons from imprisonment, against whom no charges had been preferred. Considerable applause was manifested in the galleries when the amendment was agreed to.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill was acted upon by the Senate, which refused to agree to it in consequence of the provision prohibiting the Secretary of War from making further payments to the Illinois Central Railroad for army transportation. The Senate insists that this road shall be paid like other roads.

Nine and a-half P. M.—The House is still on the Civil Appropriation Bill. The Committee of the Whole have finished it and reported it to the House. Two amendments to increase the salaries of clerks in the departments from ten to twenty-five per cent., were voted down amid much confusion. A proposition to increase the salaries of members of Congress was also rejected. The first proposition was lost by only two votes.

Ten P. M.—The ayes and noes have just been taken on a motion to strike out the retrospective part of Mr. DAVIS' military arrest amendment, agreed to in Committee of the Whole this afternoon. The motion to strike out is carried. Ayes, 73; nays, 71. Mr. ELDRIDGE moves to reconsider, and that motion is laid on the table. As the provision now stands, it prevents in future these arrests, except by civil authority. Persons now held in custody are not affected.

Mr. CRISFIELD finds an effort to add an amendment to the Tax Bill in the Senate, to-day, giving life to the Delaware and Raritan Railroad project, but it was rejected by a heavy vote.

A bill passed the Senate, to-night, to increase the pensions of such soldiers and sailors as have lost a foot, hand, leg or arm, to $30 per month. It had previously passed the House.

Half-past ten P. M.—The House has just passed the Civil Appropriation Bill—93 to 34.

The Senate has been engaged nearly the whole evening upon the Indian Appropriation Bill, without making much progress.

11 P. M.—The Tax Bill as it passed the Senate has just come into the House. The amendments are being taken up and considered. It will occupy the remainder of the session to-night, and probably end in a Committee of Conference.

The Bankrupt Bill lies dormant in the Senate.

The Tariff and Civil Appropriation Bills, the Louisiana question, and the report of a dozen Conference Committees, is the business laid out for to-morrow.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 2.

TAX ON SPIRITS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the petition of a number of rectifiers of spirits in relation to the duty on spirits, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented several petitions asking for the equality of all men before the law.

EMANCIPATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of the Legislature of West Virginia, asking aid from Congress to enable that State to emancipate her slaves.

REPORT AGAINST INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. GRIMES reported back several petitions from naval officers, asking for an increase of pay, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration.

RECOGNITION OF THE SUPREME BEING.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of petitions for the recognition of God in the Constitution of the United States. The committee deem it unnecessary to make the asked-for amendment, as the Supreme Being is already recognized in the Constitution, in the requirement of oaths and the prohibition of interference with the full exercise of religious opinions.

MOTION TO RETURN A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution to return as irrelevant a communication recently sent to the Senate in reply to a resolution of inquiry by Mr. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Objection was made, and the resolution goes over.

GETTYSBURGH MONUMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report upon the memorial of the President and Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' National Cemetary Association, praying for an appropriation for the erection of a monument over the remains of the soldiers who fell at Gettysburgh. The report shows that the sum of $65,000 has been contributed throghout the country, and that $50,000 more are required, because of the advance in prices of labor and material. It warmly commends the patriotic effort, with an intimation that Congress may, at a future time, properly be expected to contribute something. The committee declare that a regard for economy and public welfare render present action inexpedient.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the Army Appropriation Bill was received and read.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) objected to that provision which requires that no money expended under the act shall be applied to the payment of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the transportation of troops and army supplies.

The yeas and nays were called for on the adoption of the report, and it was decided in the negative by a vote of 13 yeas against 30 nays.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate insisted upon its amendment, and a further Committee of Conference was appointed.

SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Senator elect for six years from the 4th of March next, which were read and ordered to be filed.

LOUISIANA SENATOR.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented the certificate of election of MICHAEL HAHN as Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) objected to its reception.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the whole subject was laid on the table.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) called up the tax bill. The pending question was on increasing the rate of postage from three to five cents, after the 1st of July next, which was disagreed to.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) moved an amendment, making the tax on tobacco, twisted by hand, for chewing or smoking, and sold for consumption, 25 cents per pound. It was adopted.

Mr. CLARK moved an amendment, making the tax on smoking tobacco, made with all the stems in, and refuse tobacco, including all scraps used as smoking tobacco, 20 cents; and on all smoking tobacco in the leaf 40 cents per pound. It was adopted.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved to strike out the section providing for the inspection of petroleum before its removal for sale, which was agreed to.

Mr. COWAN moved to strike out two cents per gallon as a tax on crude petroleum, and insert one dollar per barrel of not more than forty-five gallons. It was adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered an amendment, as an additional section, that any bank organized under a State law, and having a paid up capital of $75,000, which shall apply before the 1st of July next for authority to become a National Bank, and shall comply with all the requirements of the law, shall have the preference over new organizations. It was adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that one-fourth part of the revenue collected under this act shall be appropriated to the payment of war claims. Which was adopted.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) offered an amendment that no miner whose receipts are less than $1,000 per year shall be required to take out a license. Which was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment to strike out the section of the original bill requiring foreign insurance agents to pay a license of $50. He explained that another section levied a license of $10 on all insurance agents, and he regarded the discrimination as unfair. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) offered an amendment to add to the section regarding banks, in the bill of last Winter, a proviso, that after the 1st of July, 1865, in addition to the duties on circulation there shall be levied, collected and paid from all banks, issuing circulating notes and having a capital of over $300,000, a duty of one-eighth of one per centum each month on all notes in excess of eighty per cent. of its authorized capital, and from and after the 1st of July, 1866, a tax of one-fourth of one per centum on the excess of sixty per cent.; to make the provisions of section 110 of the old law applicable to national as well as State banks.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 12, nays 25.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered an amendment limiting the expenses of assessors for clerk hire to seventy cents per 100 names assessed, which was not adopted.

The bill was then taken out of the Committee of the Whole into the Senate, and separate votes were demanded on all its important amendments.

The amendment to tax savings banks, as banks of issue, was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Grimes, Harris, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nesmith, Powell, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Ten Eyck, Trumbull.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Farwell, Foster, Hale, Johnson, McDougall, Morrill, Nye, Riddle, Spragus, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, Wright.

At 4:30 the Senate adjourned to meet at 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

TAX BILL CONTINUED.

The amendment repealing the fishing bounties from and after the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty one year hence, was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Chandler, Davis, Doolittle, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Sherman, Van Winkle, Wilkinson, Willey, Wright—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Farwell, Foster, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Ramsey, Spragus, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilson—20.

The amendment to increase the present duty on tobacco, snuff, cigars, cheroots, &c., was adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) moved as an amendment a provision similar to that contained in the bill to regulate commerce between the States, which was rejected by a vote of 5 yeas, against 27 nays. YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Nye, Ramsey, Sumner, Wilkinson.

Mr. WILSON, offered an amendment exempting the salaries of officers of the army from the income tax, which was rejected.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to increase letter postage to five cents on the ground, when taxing everything, the Post-Office Department should be self supporting. It was rejected. Yeas 13; Nays 20.

Mr. HOWE'S amendment, regulating the employment of clerks and the expenses for stationery in the offices of Assessors, was adopted.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

PAY IN THE NAVY.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) called up the bill increasing the pay of midshipmen in the navy, which was passed.

CLOTHING FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the House joint resolution relating to the employment of officers' servants, with an amendment providing that volunteer soldiers shall receive the same allowance for clothing as is allowed to soldiers of the regular army.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered as an amendmens, the provisions of a bill for the better organization of the Pay Department, which was rejected.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment to allow payment to soldiers in the cavalry service for horses and equipments furnished by themselves for army use. It was rejected.

Mr. LANE offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that when any officer of the army, at the head of a bureau, accepts a higher rank than is allowed by law for such position, he thereby forfeits his position as head of such bureau.

Mr. GRIMES presented an amendment, that no person subject to military duty shall be exempted because of furnishing a substitute in the navy, unless he present the substitute in person at some naval recruiting station, which was adopted.

The resolution as amended was then passed.

COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Senate agreed to the House resolution, to continue the Committee on the Conduct of the War, during the vacation.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Several Indian bills were then taken up and passed.

PENSION BILL.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a House bill in relation to pensions, with the following provisions: That no invalid pensioner now or hereafter in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to draw a pension for any period of time during which he is or shall be entitled to the full pay or salary which an able-bodied person, discharging like duties to the Government, is allowed by law. The second section grants a pension to contract surgeons when wounded, or to their representatives when killed in service, the same as if they had been mustered into the service. The third section grants a pension of twenty dollars a month to soldiers who lose a foot and one hand in the military service and in the line of duty.

The bill was passed.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. WILSON call up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which was briefly discussed and postponed till to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The bill for the consolidation of the tribes of the Indian territory and the establishment of civil Government therein, was considered and passed, yeas 17, nays 12.

POSTAL LAWS.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the Postal Laws, was concurred in.

FREEDMEN'S TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to incorporate the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, which was passed.

The Senate adjourned at 1 o'clock, to meet at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 2.

NEW STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) called up the report heretofore made by him to amend the seventy-fourth rule, so as to add three additional standing committees, to be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, and to consist of nine members each, namely: a Committee on Appropriations, to take into consideration all executive communications and such other propositions in regard to carrying on the several departments of the Government as may be presented and referred to them by the House. The Committee of Ways and Means being thus divided, is made the duty of the latter to take into consideration all reports of the Treasury Department and such other propositions relative to raising revenue and providing ways and means for the support of the Government as shall be presented, or shall come in question and be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereon by bill or otherwise.

The amendment to the rules also provides for a Standing Committee on Banks and Banking, and also for a Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and defines their duties.

Mr. COX said the division of this committee into three parts, Ways and Means, Appropriations and Banks, and Bank Currency, was called for by the increase of labor on these subjects since the war. Before the war seventy millions was the annual amount of the appropriation and expenditure. The average now is eight hundred millions of dollars per session. By a table presented by Mr. COX, he computed the bills reported by the Committees of Ways and Means alone at $3,770,673,297 97, of which $3,066,000,000 was for the army alone. Beyond this, Mr. COX said, the Committee of Ways and Means had charge of the tariffs, revenues, loans, legal tenders and banking. Mr. COX continuing, said: These subjects involved every pecuniary investment and interest in the land. All our values were subject to the enormous control of this committee. If our system was wrong the fault lies as well at the door of Congress as of the Treasury. Take loans—there are no two creditors who have the same sort of Government promise. We have ten-forties, five-twenties, certificates, legal tenders and notes with and without interest, payable with gold and paper.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Ohio is not in order in discussing these questions of loans.

Mr. COX—I do not discuss their merits, but it is clear we need a system, and if more labor could be given, more order could be evoked out of chaos. These financial problems are the questions of the future. Power will depend on their solution. Those who will solve them best will be the statesmen and rulers of the land. Mr. COX complimented the Committee of Ways and Means for their talent and industry, but overstrained by the work they had to do they could not do justice to the great questions that came before them. This measure was no reflection upon them. They did all that men could do. One-fourth of our values in this country is under mortgage, the national debt accumulates, questions of extravagance and economy in regard to the finances, the relations of gold and paper money to each other, and the inequalities of the tax and tariff—all these demand great ability, care and attention—but they who "want of rest will also want of might." The division of labor, however, will give rest and strength to grapple with these great, difficult and stupendous problems.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) said that heretofore he had offered an amendment to repeal the prohibitory duty on exports, but it had been improperly referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, which seems to absorb everything, but he could get no report from the committee in regard to the subject.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) denied that the committee had absorbed anything not properly belonging to it. There should be separate committees on Banks and the Pacific Railroad, but he (STEVENS) doubted the propriety of separating the question of raising ways and means from that of appropriations.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) entertained a similar objection, although personally he was indifferent to the subject. It was true that the labors of the Committee of Ways and Means had very much increased, compelling the members of it to work day and night.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) was glad to see the introduction of this proposition, and advocated its passage.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York, (Union,) hoped the House would leave the question of finances where it properly belongs, namely: to the Committee on Ways and Means, as no committee could make proper appropriations without a knowledge of probable income.

Mr. COX said that the committees could consult with one another, as the Committee on Military Affairs does with the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. GARSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) thought a remedy might be applied by enlarging the Committee on Ways and Means, so as to subdivide its duties among its members.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) showed the necessity of supervision by distributing the labors of the several standing committees and the necessity of reforms.

The House adopted the amendment to the rules and then proceeded to the consideration of the Civil Appropriation Bill.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered an amendment appropriating so much as may be necessary to pay Senators and Representatives and delegates of this Congress an addition of one-third of their present salaries.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a proviso to this, which was agreed to, that no money shall be paid under this section until the proposed increase shall be submitted to the constituents of the members and respectively ratified by them.

The House then rejected Mr. ALLEN'S amendment, as thus amended.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) an amendment was made to the bill, conferring authority on the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Pennsylvania Bank building at public auction, but not for a sum less than $110,000; also making an appropriation of one million of dollars for the purchase of the Merchants' Exchange of New-York for Custom-house purposes.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) offered an amendmest, providing as follows: That no person shall be tried by military commission or court-martial where the courts are open, excepting persons actually in the military service of the United States, and rebel enemies charged with being spies. All proceedings heretofore had in such cases are declared void, and all persons not subject to trial by military commission or court-martial shall be forthwith discharged or delivered over to the civil authorities.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) raised the question that the amendment was not in order.

This point was sustained by the Chairman, Mr. PIKE, but on appeal his decision was reversed, 49 against 65.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Union,) trusted the amendment would be adopted. Without rousing partisan feeling by referring to the many cases of arbitrary arrests and trials, he thought the House owed it to Constitutional liberty and the preservation of republican government to adopt the amendment.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., (Union) said that, having been on a special committee to examine into frauds and contracts, he had united in reporting a bill, which became a law, subjecting such offenders to trial by court-martial. It was an extreme measure, but he felt that it was necessary to check what seems to be a great evil. He at the time thought the law would be administered with reason, but he was sorry to say from his observation, the administration of the law had been such during the past year as to compel him to support the amendment. We had lost sight of the guarantees of the Constitution, and seem to forget that any man has a right to trial by jury or even to be punished with knowledge of the offence with which he is charged. Court-martials appeared to be formed with a view to convict, and many of the proceedings were not only a reproach to the administration of justice, but a shame and a disgrace. He alluded to the trial of the Messrs. SMITH of Boston, contractors for the navy, without parallel in infamy since the days of Jeffrey.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) would have no objection, if the amendment confined courts-martial and military commissions strictly to military offences; but he was opposed to the latter part of the proposition, which contemplated a general jail delivery. There were persons in the Old Capitol Prison and elsewhere who were triable only in the courts of the country.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) expressed his regret that the gentleman from Maryland should, at this late stage of the proceedings, bring in such an important proposition, when it was known that all of those arrests and trials by military courts had been in virtue of laws passed by Congress. It might be that courts had committed errors, and that oppression had fallen on persons tried. But could they, by a single amendment to this bill, correct all the decisions. He submitted that, without information, they would, by the adoption of the amendment, commit a dangerous act, and throw loose a class of persons helping to destroy us.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, Union,) said in reply, that there was no other time than now in which these subjects could be more appropriately considered. When the voice of Liberty ceased to be heard, it would be too late to agitate the question. Let the bill before them perish a thousand times, rather than the liberty of the citizen be destroyed. Gen. MCCLELLAN was the first to put his name to a paper suspending the writ of habeas corpus in Maryland. He was glad to refer to this, because it showed it was not a party question, but an American question—one of public liberty. There must be a stop put to arrests by irresponsible bodies, otherwise there would be no law in the land. In New-York, Boston, Baltimore, and elsewhere, men have turned gray under persecution; and in Baltimore a man has been sentenced to imprisonment for forging JEFF. DAVIS' currency! He wanted the representatives of the people to declare the nullity of the military tribunals in the trial of civilians.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) said, in reply to the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. DAVIS,) that of all the acts, civil and military, of Gen. MCCLELLAN, there was not one that rendered his name more popular and endeared him to the hearts of the people than the arrest of the secession members of the Maryland Legislature, who were about to meet to involve that State in civil war. Vigorous measures saved Maryland, and just previous to the inauguration, Mr. LINCOLN had to make his way through Baltimore in disguise.

Mr. DAVIS replied, if he had been a man of heroic mould, he could have marched safely through.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, resuming, said that when the gentleman's political enemies and the enemies of the country took the gentleman by the hand for what he said, he ought to raise his hand to Heaven and ask, "What have I done that such men should praise me?"

Mr. FARNSWORTH spoke of the "lousy rapscallions" in the military prisons, when his time expired.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH, of New-York, (Dem.,)—Oh! let him go on in his lousy talk.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) replying to Mr. FARNSWORTH, said the reference to him as an "unworthy member" was worn threadbare. He approved of his colleague's (DAVIS) proposition, and accepted what the gentleman from Illinois said in a "Pickwickian sense." So far from the members of the Maryland Legislature, in 1861, intending to take that State out of the Union, they expressly maintained that this must be done through a convention.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) replied to Mr. DAVIS, saying that the gentleman, to-day so eloquent in behalf of the liberty of the citizen, only a few days ago voted against the bill to prevent military interference in elections.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) who, with Mr. DAVIS, had voted against the bill to which Mr. WILSON alluded, explained why he did so, showing that it did not prevent rebels from voting.

The vote was then taken on the amendment, namely, that no person shall be tried by court-martial or military commission in any State or territory where the courts of the United States are open, except persons actually mustered and commissioned or appointed otherwise by law in the military or naval service or rebel enemies charged with being spies; and all proceedings hereafter had, contrary to this provision, shall be vacated, and all persons not subject to trial under military authority shall forthwith be delivered over to the civil authorities to be proceeded against in the courts according to law, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the above, are hereby repealed.

The above was agreed to by 75 yeas against 64 nays, and the House, at half-past four o'clock, took a recess till half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Civil Appropriation Bill came up in committee.

Mr. SCHENCK unsuccessfully endeavored to strike out Mr. DAVIS' amendment, which had been agreed to before the recess, and to substitute something else.

One million dollars was added to the civil bill to supply deficiencies.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK an amendment was made that the commutation for clothing to volunteers shall be the same as that of soldiers in the regular army.

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment increasing the pay of clerks in Congress and in the Executive Departments.

This was amended on motion of Mr. NELSON, so as to increase the compensation of Members of the present Congress 25 per centum.

Mr. STEVENS moved to strike out the above, and substitute that hereafter the mileage of members shall be ten cents a mile, and three hundred dollars a month for the time Congress is in session.

Mr. MORRILL moved a proviso that the increase shall not take effect till January, 1870, and not then, if before that time it shall be repealed. (Laughter.)

The substitute of Mr. STEVENS was rejected, and the proposition to increase the compensation of clerks and members of Congress was lost by a vote of 57 yeas against 59 nays.

Mr. SPALDING moved an amendment, which was rejected, that each surviving soldier of the war of 1812 be paid $100 per annum during his natural life, and that $200,000 be appropriated for that purpose.

An amendment was adopted declaring illegal and void the allowance of double rations to any chief of staff. This is intended to take such allowance from Gen. HALLECK.

Mr. NELSON again offered his amendment to increase the compensation of the present members of Congress 25 per cent.

The committee rose, and the bill and amendments were reported to the House.

Mr. STEVENS again offered his amendment to increase the pay of clerks in the public departments.

The vote having been taken, but not yet announced, Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, asked whether it would be in order for the Democrats who had voted to increase the pay of Republican employes to change their votes.

Mr. SCHENCK indignantly declared that the remark of Mr. MORRIS was an insult.

Mr. ODELL—Here's one Democrat who does not wish to change his vote.

The result of the vote on Mr. STEVENS' amendment was announced as follows: yeas 61, nays 77.

So it was rejected.

The House by a vote of 80 against 64 concurred in the first part of Mr. DAVIS' amendment, viz., that no person shall be tried by court-martial or military commission in any State or territory where the courts of the United States are open, except persons actually mustered, or commissioned or appointed in the military or naval service of the United States, or rebel enemies charged with being spies.

The latter part of the amendment was stricken out by a vote of 73 yeas against 71 nays, and is as follows:

All proceedings heretofore had contrary to this section, shall be vacated, and all persons not subject to trial under this section by court-martial or military commission now held under sentence thereof, shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities to be proceeded against by the courts according to law, and that all acts inconsistent with the above be repealed.

The Civil Appropriation Bill was passed.

BILL RELATING TO UNPAID POSTAGE.

Mr. COLE made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill relating to postal laws, which was concurred in.

It provides, where postage is not paid, the letters shall be returned to the Dead Letter Office; and where postage is paid only in part, they shall be forwarded to their destination, the balance due to be paid on delivery.

TAXES IN REBEL STATES.

Mr. STEVENS reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill amendatory of the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary States.

The bill passed.

CONFERENCE ON THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the House now concurred in all the Senate's amendments to the Amendatory Internal Revenue bill, in order that they be referred to a Committee of Conference. Otherwise, he said they could not be acted on intelligently, and besides it was absolutely necessary thus to effect a saving of time.

RESTRICTING BANK ISSUES.

The House, on motion of Mr. HOOPER, took up the bill amendatory of the National Banking Law, so that instead of such banks being privileged to issue notes of equal amount to their capital, they are to be restricted, as follows: On $500,000 capital, they are authorized to issue 90 per cent. in notes; not exceeding $1,000,000, 80 per cent.; not exceeding $3,000,000, 75 per cent., and not exceeding $3,000,000, 60 per cent. of notes.

Mr. BROOKS offered to amend by requiring the interest paid in specie on United States bonds shall be kept in the vaults until the resumption of specie payment, and the banks forbidden to sell any gold thus reserved. Also that the interest on Government Stocks held by National Banks may be paid in specie or circulating notes, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Both these amendments were rejected, and the bill was passed.

CHIEF OF STAFF—DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Senate's joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a Chief of Staff for Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and the Senate joint resolution to encourage the employment of disabled and discharged soldiers, were passed.

After the transaction of much miscellaneous business, the House, at a quarter to 2, adjourned.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Sherman said to be Marching for Raleigh—Threatening Movement by Gen. Grant—Gov. Brown Denounces Jeff. Davis and the Scheme of Arming Slaves.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 2.

Richmond papers of Tuesday are as blue as ever in their tone. Gen. JOHNSTON has assumed command of the combined forces of BEAUREGARD and HARDEE, and issued his first order from headquarters at Charlotte. *The papers intimate that Sherman is moving toward Raleigh, leaving Johnston's force in his rear.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN COLUMBIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.

While making no allusion to any military movements now in progress in the Carolinas, it is not improper to say that *Columbia is now free of the enemy.* A rumor (which is, no doubt, exaggerated) has it that three-fourths of the city was destroyed by fire, the origin of which is variously stated. Gen. HAMPTON is said to have fired his house there himself and to have put it out to the ground before he left the place.

VIRGINIA.

THE LINES BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.

There is a general opinion that as soon as the condition of the roads is *improved the enemy will commence a heavy movement on our right, in the vicinity of Petersburgh. There is no doubt that his cavalry and the main body of his infantry have been moved toward Hatcher's Run, and that but a feeble force is left to confront our lines east of Petersburgh.* It is reported by deserters from GRANT'S lines that there is but one corps (the Ninth) left between the Weldon road and the Appomattox River. *This heavy massing on the enemy's left means an important battle, in which GRANT probably designs another experiment on our lines before SHERMAN can possibly get up to share in that fond conclusion—foregone in Yankee estimation—the capture of Richmond.* That laurel GRANT is, no doubt, adventurously resolved to pluck himself, even at the hazard of an attempt which may cost him a defeat such as he has not yet experienced.

YANKEE CAVALRY IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.

There was a renewal yesterday of the reports we had some time ago of movements of the enemy's cavalry in the northern counties of Virginia. It is reported by passengers from that part of the country, that the enemy have a division and a brigade of cavalry at Lovettsville, in Loudon County; also a cavalry force at Salem, in Fairfax, and another force in the lower valley.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S ORDER.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 28.

Telegraphic delayed reports from North Carolina, state that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON again assumes the command of the ARMY of the TENNESSEE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 25.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—In obedience to the orders of the General-in-Chief, the undersigned has assumed the command of the Army of the Tennessee and all the troops in the Departments of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He takes this position with strong hope, because he will have in counsel and on the field, the aid of the high talents and skill of the General whom he succeeds. He exhorts all absent soldiers of the army of the Tennessee to rejoin their regiments and again confront the enemy they have so often encountered in Northern Georgia, and always with honor. He assures his comrades of that army, who are still with their colors, that the confidence in their discipline and valor which he has publicly expressed, is undiminished.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON.

JOHNSTON RESTORED AT BEAUREGARD'S REQUEST.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.

We learn that it was at the express and earnest solicitation of Gen. BEAUREGARD that Gen. JOHNSTON has recently been placed in command of the forces operating in the Carolinas. It is understood that Gen. BEAUREGARD wrote to the President, saying that the general sentiment of the public, and particularly that of the Army of the Tennessee, were so urgent for Gen. JOHNSTON'S restoration to command, that he was induced to join his own desire with theirs; that he did not wish to be removed from his present field of operations, but preferred to serve there under Gen. JOHNSTON, having had with him former occasions of service and confidence. We are pleased to be thus assured of those circumstances of patriotic friendship and generous zeal on the part of Gen. BEAUREGARD, which made the occasion of Gen. JOHNSTON'S restoration to command.

GEORGIA.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th contains the following from Georgia:

"The message of Gov. BROWN commences with a defence of the State against the attacks of the press for permitting SHERMAN to march unmolested through the State. He says she was left to her fate and neglected by the Confederate authorities, and while not army of able-bodied men were held for the defence of other States and were denied the privilege of striking an honest blow for the protection of their homes, *Georgia was compelled to rely only on a few old men and boys. He claims that the golden opportunity thus was lost for overthrowing Sherman.* Had he been resisted from the start, and forced to fight and exhaust his ammunition, his surrender would have been certain. He recommends the establishment of a militia system, *to be in no case turned over to the Confederate Government, but retained for home defence. He says that there are only fourteen hundred exempts in the State, and most of these are over age.* He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the impressment of provisions in the hands of persons who refuse to sell their surplus to the indigent families of soldiers. He complains that Confederate agents can lock up the corn cribs and smoke-houses against the State purchasing agents. Referring to the penitentiary, he says, *that more than half the convicts released to fight have since deserted.* He recommends the passage of a law prescribing the penalty of death on conviction of robbery, horse-stealing or burglary. *He oppose the arming of the slaves, believing them to be more valuable as agricultural laborers than they could be as soldiers.* They do not wish to go into the army, and the principal restraint now upon them is the fear that if they leave the enemy will make them fight and compel them to take up arms, and they will desert by thousands. Whatever may be our opinion of their normal condition or interests, we cannot expect them to perform deeds of heroism when fighting to continue the enslavement of their wives and children, and it is not reasonable to demand it of them. *Whenever we establish the fact they are a military people, we destroy our theory that they are unfit to be free. When we arm the slaves we abandon slavery.* He complains of the usurpations of the Confederate Congress in levying disproportionate taxation, and says much of the most objectionable legislation is imposed upon the country by votes of men who act without responsibility to the constituency out of the army. He takes the Government to task for a great variety of abuses, such as illegal impressments, arrests of citizens without authority by provost guards, the passport system, and the partiality of the Government to men of wealth, who are given sonbal positions which keep them out of the army, while poor men and boys are forced into the ranks. He animadverts severely on the generalship of the President, and traces his military career during the war. He says: Our Government is now a military despotism drifting into anarchy, and if the present policy is persisted in it must terminate in reconstruction, with or without subjugation. Gov. BROWN states that he is utterly opposed to both, but if he favored either, *he would give his earnest support to the policy of the President, as the surest mode of diminishing our armies, exhausting our resources, breaking the spirit of our people, and driving them in despair to seek refuge from worse tyranny, by placing themselves under a Government they loathe and detest.* For the cure of existing evils he recommends the repeal of the Conscription Act and a return to the constitutional mode of raising troops, by requisitions upon the States; the observance of good faith with the soldiers by paying them promptly; the abandonment of impressments and secret sessions of Congress; no more representation without a constituency; and finally taking from the President his power as Commander-in-Chief. He calls for a Convention of the States to amend the Constitution, and closes in the following language:

THE PETERSBURGH EXPLOSION.

Decision of the Court of Inquiry into the Causes of Its Failure.

The following is the finding and opinion of the the court ordered to investigate the circumstances attending the failure of the explosion of the mine before Petersburgh:

FINDING:

After mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, the court find the following facts and circumstances attending the unsuccessful assault on the 30th of July:

The *mine*, quite an important feature in the attack, was commenced by Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, soon after the occupation of his present lines, without any directions obtained from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. Although its location—and in this the engineers of the army concur—was not considered by Maj.-Gen. MEADE a proper one, it being commanded from both flanks and reverse, the continuance of the work was sanctioned.

It was not the intention of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, or of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, it is believed, to use the mine in the operations against Petersburgh, until it became known that the enemy had withdrawn a large part of his forces to the north side of the James River, when it was thought advantage might be taken of it in an assault. All the Union troops sent north of the James had been recalled in time to participate in the assault, so that the whole of the forces operating in front of Petersburgh were disposable.

The mine was ordered to be exploded at 3:30 A. M., but owing to a defective fuse, it did not take place till 4:45.

The detailed order or plan of operations issued by Major-Gen. MEADE is in accordance with Gen. GRANT's instructions, and was seen and approved by the latter previous to its publication. It is marked K in the appendix.

It is the concurrent testimony that had the order been carried out, success would have attended the attack. Also it is in evidence that Gen. MEADE met Gen. BURNSIDE and three of his Division Commanders the day before the assault, and impressed upon them that the operation was one of *time*; that unless prompt advantage were taken of the explosion of the mine to gain the crest, it would be impossible to get it, or the troops to remain outside of their lines.

That order directed that Gen. BURNSIDE should "form his troops (the Ninth Corps) for assaulting," and that Gen. ORD, commanding the Eighteenth Corps, and Gen. WARREN, commanding the Fifth Corps, should support the assault on the right and left respectively.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE's order (No. 60, appendix) directed Brig.-Gen. LEDLIE's division, immediately on the explosion of the mine, to be moved forward and crown the crest known as Cemetery Hill. Brig.-Gen. WILCOX was to move his division forward as soon as possible after Gen. [LEDLIE's bearing off to the left, and Brig. Gen. POTTER was to move his (colored) division next, and pass over the same ground that Gen. LEDLIE's did.

Five minutes after the explosion of the mine, Gen. LEDLIE's division went forward, and it was followed by those of Gens. WILCOX and POTTER, though it is in evidence that the latter did not move in the prescribed order, and that they were not formed in a manner to do the duty assigned them.

Gen. LEDLIE's division, instead of complying with the order, halted in the crater made by the explosion of the mine, and remained there about an hour, when Maj.-Gen. MEADE received the first intimation of the fact through a dispatch from Lieut.-Col. LORING, Assistant Inspector-General of the Ninth Corps, intended for Gen. BURNSIDE, in which he expressed the fear that the men could not be induced to advance.

This crater was on the enemy's line of works, and was fifty to sixty yards long, twenty yards wide and twenty to twenty-five feet deep. It was about five hundred yards from the cemetery crest.

Gen. BURNSIDE was then (5:40 A. M.) ordered to push forward to the crest all his own troops, and to call on Gen. ORD to move forward his troops at once. It is in evidence that when the order was communicated to Gen. FERRERO, commanding the colored division, he said he could not put in his troops until the troops already in front should be moved out of the way. They did go forward, however, after some delay, but only to be driven back, and in their flight to rush impetuously against other troops, destroying their formation and producing disorder.

At 6:10 A. M., inquiry being made of Gen. BURNSIDE if it would be an advantage for WARREN's supporting force to go in at once on the left, the answer was, "There is scarcely room for it in our immediate front." The importance of the utmost promptness and the securing of the crest at once, at all hazards, were urged upon him at 6:50 A. M.

At 7:20 A. M., Gen. BURNSIDE reported to Gen. MEADE that he was doing all in his power to push forward the troops, and if possible, carry the crest, and also that the main of body Gen. POTTER's division was beyond the crater. It does not appear in evidence, however, that they ever got any considerable distance, not exceeding two hundred yards, beyond the crater, toward the crest, whence they were driven back immediately. This was also the fate of the few colored troops who got over the enemy's line for a moment.

At 9 o'clock A. M., Gen. BURNSIDE reported many of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps were retiring before the enemy, and then was the time to put in the Fifth Corps. It having just been reported, however, by two staff officers (not Gen. BURNSIDE's) that the attack on the right of the mine had been repulsed and that none of the Union troops were beyond the line of the crater, the Commanding-General thought differently; and the Lieutenant-General concurring, Gen. BURNSIDE was directed at 9:50 A. M. to withdraw to his own intrenchments immediately or at a later period, but not to hold the enemy's line any longer than was required to withdraw safely his men. This order brought Gen. BURNSIDE to Gen. MEADE's headquarters, where he remonstrated against it, saying by nightfall he could carry the crest. No other officer who was present, and who has testified before the court concurred in this opinion. The troops in the crater were then ordered to retire, but before it could be effected they were driven out with great loss at 2 P. M. These troops, however, were making preparations to retire, and but for that would probably not have been driven out at that time.

The Fifth Corps did not participate at all in the assault, and Gen. ORD's command only partially, because the condition of affairs at no time admitted of their cooperation, as was contemplated by the plan of assault.

The causes of failure are:

1. The injudicious formation of the troops in going forward, the movement being mainly by flank instead of extended front. Gen. MEADE's order indicated that columns of assault should be employed to take Cemetery Hill, and that proper passages should be prepared for those columns. It is the opinion of the court that there were no proper columns of assault. The troops should have been formed in the open ground in front of the point of attack, parallel to the line of the enemy's works. The evidence shows that one or more columns might have passed over at and to the left of the crater without any previous preparation of the ground.

2. The halting of the troops in the crater instead of going forward to the crest, when there was no fire of any consequence from the enemy.

3. No proper employment of engineer officers and working parties, and of materials and tools for their use in the Ninth Corps.

4. That some parts of the assaulting columns were not properly led.

5. The want of a competent common head at the scene of assault to direct affairs as occurrences should demand.

Had not failure ensued from the above causes and the crest been gained, the success might have been jeoparded by the failure to have prepared in season proper and adequate debouches through the Ninth Corps lines for troops, and especially for field artillery, as ordered by Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

The reasons why the attack ought to have been successful are:

1. The evident surprise of the enemy at the time of the explosion of the mine, and for some time after.

2. The comparatively small force in the enemy's works.

3. The ineffective fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry, there being scarcely any for about thirty minutes after the explosion, and our artillery being just the reverse as to time and power.

4. The fact that some of our troops were able to get two hundred yards beyond the crater toward the crest, but could not remain there or proceed further for want of supports, or because they were not properly formed or led.

OPINION.

The court having given a brief narrative of the assault, and "the facts and circumstances attending it," it remains to report that the following-named officers engaged therein appear, from the evidence, to be "answerable for the want of success" which should have resulted:

I.—Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, United States Volunteers, he having failed to obey the orders of the Commanding-General.

1. In not giving such formation to his assaulting column so as to insure a reasonable prospect of success:

2. In not preparing his parapets and abatis for the passage of the columns of assault;

3. In not employing engineer officers who reported to him to lead the assaulting columns with working parties, and not causing to be provided proper materials necessary for crowning the crest when the assaulting columns should arrive there.

4. In neglecting to execute Maj.-Gen. MEADE's orders, respecting the prompt advance of Gen. LEDLIE's troops from the crater to the crest; or, in default of accomplishing that, not causing those troops to fall back and give place to other troops more willing and equal to the task, instead of delaying until the opportunity passed away, thus affording the enemy time to recover from his surprise, concentrate his fire, and bring his troops to operate against the Union troops assembled uselessly in the crater.

Notwithstanding the failure to comply with orders, and to apply proper military principles, ascribed to Gen. BURNSIDE, the court is satisfied he believed that the measures taken by him would insure success.

II. Brig.-Gen. J. H. LEDLIE, United States Volunteers, he having failed to push forward his division promptly according to orders, and thereby blocking up the avenue which was designed for the passage of troops ordered to follow and support his in the assault. It is in evidence that no Commander reported to Gen. BURNSIDE that his troops could not be got forward, when the court regard as a neglect of duty on the part of Gen. LEDLIE, inasmuch as a timely report of the misbehavior might have enabled Gen. BURNSIDE, commanding the assault, to have made other arrangements for prosecuting it before it became too late. Instead of being with his division during this difficulty in the crater, and by his personal efforts endeavoring to lead his troops forward, he was most of the time in a bomb-proof, ten rods in rear of the main line of the Ninth corps works, where it was impossible for him to see anything of the movements of troops that was going on.

III. Brig.-Gen. EDWARD FERRERO, United States Volunteers—

1. For not having all his troops found ready for the attack at the prescribed time.

2. Not going forward with them to the attack.

3. Being in a comb-proof habitually, where he could not see the operation of his troops, showing by his own order issued, while there, that he did not know the position of two brigades of his division, or whether they had taken Cemetery Hill or not.

IV. Col. Z. R. BLISS, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Corps—

In this: that he remained behind with the only regiment of his brigade which did not go forward according to the orders, and occupied a position where he could not properly command a brigade, which formed a portion of an assaulting column, and where he could not see what was going on.

V. Brig.-Gen. O. B. WILCOX, United States Volunteers—

The court are not satisfied that Gen. WILCOX's division made efforts commensurate with the occasion to carry out Gen. BURNSIDE's order to advance to Cemetery Hill, and they think that more energy might have been exercised by Brig.-Gen. WILCOX to cause his troops to go forward to that point.

Without intending to convey the impression that there was any disinclination on the part of the commanders of the supports to heartily cooperate in the attack on the 30th day of July, the court express their opinion that explicit orders should have been given assigning one officer to the command of all the troops intended to engage in the assault when the Commanding-General was not present in person to witness the operations.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General United States Volunteers,
President of Court.

EDWARD SCHRIVER, Inspector-General, U. S. A., Judge-Advocate.

The court then adjourned *sine die*.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Maj.-Gen.
U. S. Vols., President of Court.

EDWARD SCHRIVER, Inspector-General, U. S. A., Judge-Advocate.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Weather—Ninth New-York Cavalry—Fourth New-York Cavalry—First New-York Dragoons—Sheseph Sent Into Dixie—The Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Saturday, Feb. 25, 1865.

Another salute of thirty-six guns was fired yesterday in honor of the reoccupation of Wilmington. The Secessionists are about ready to give up the ghost here.

The rain storm continues, and the roads consequently are in a shocking condition, so that the troops could not be moved, were it desirable for them to do so.

NINTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

An order from the War Department consolidates the Fourth and Ninth New-York regiments of Cavalry, retaining the numerical designation of the latter. This enables Lieut.-Col GEO. S. NICHOLS to be mustered as full Colonel, the commission for which position he has held since last September. Capt. MASON, who was discharged under the "sixty days' order," has been reinstated by the Secretary of War and commissioned as Major by Gov. FENTON. Capt. TIMOTHY HANLEY, commissioned as Major, and then as Lieutenant-Colonel, but who never was mustered in either of the two commissions named, the regiment not having the requisite number of men, has accepted a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in a cavalry regiment, being raised for service on the Northern frontier. This leaves a vacant Lieutenant-Colonelcy, which will doubtless be filled by the promotion of Maj. DENNIS. FOSTER NICHOLS, son of the Colonel, has been commissioned and mustered as First Lieutenant and Regimental Commissary. Maj. SCHWARTZ, of the Fourth, will be ranking Major in the consolidated regiment.

FIRST NEW-YORK DRAGOONS.

Maj. SCOTT has been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of this regiment, and Capt. KNAPP promoted to a Majority.

The last issue of commissary supplies to be sent to the poor families outside of our lines, will be issued Monday next, at Newtown, when Capt. GRIEST, Commissary, will issue ten days supplies for five hundred persons.

SENT OUT OF THE LINES.

The following order speaks for itself. This morning Maj. PARSONS carried the order into effect by sending the persons named in ambulances to Newtown, except Mrs. M. A. SHEWARD, in whose case the order was revoked. Mrs. SHEWARD is the wife of the cashier of the Farmers' Bank. The Lee's are, of course, relatives of the wayward ROBERT E.:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Feb. 23, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 47.—[Extract.]—The following named persons are hereby ordered out of the lines of this army:

Mrs. Hugh H. Lee, Miss Lee, the Misses Burwell, (two,) Mrs. M. A. Sheward and three daughters.

These ladies, placed within the lines of this army by the fortune of war, have so far forgotten themselves as to provoke an exercise of military power by giving constant annoyance, either for the sake of notoriety or from want of reflection, or a want of being true to themselves, and they are now sent beyond the limits of this command that they may be freed from the slight restraint military necessity requires here.

Major E. B. PARSONS, Acting Provost-Marshal-General, is charged with the execution of this order, and will send the above-named ladies to Newtown on Saturday morning, 25th inst.

By command, Major-Gen. SHERIDAN.
F. C. NEWHALL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The unfortunate women were furnished with a copy of the above order. E. A. PAUL.

From Fortress Monroe.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1865.

With a glorious rising of the sun the day was fine, warm and bright. At 1:30 o'clock P. M. the convalescents, guards, Surgeons and the New-Hospital Brass Band, assembled in front of Ward No. 26, and, with the band in front, discoursing stirring music, all marched to the Government School-house, where we had a most delightful celebration of the birthday of the Father of his Country. The audience, numbering from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred, composed of soldiers, officers, ladies and gentlemen with a few freedmen among them, all comfortably seated in the spacious, four-winged schoolhouse, with the speakers and Surgeons upon the fine platform in the centre, and the band facing "the great congregation," with the old flag overshadowing all, presented a scene truly grand and imposing.

After a patriotic air by the band, the exercises were opened with an appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. DINSMORE, of the Christian Commission, after which we had four addresses by the Chaplains and D. H. PLUMB, a soldier of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, with appropriate airs and patriotic songs by the band. The speeches elicited much applause from the attentive audience.

The following is a list of deaths in the United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., during the week ending Feb. 25:

Wm Brook. Co K, 27th U S.	Peter Aten, Co G, 199th Pa.
Lewis Powell, Co A, 30th US	Henry Martin, Co A, 116th U S.
Enos Halls, Co I, 118th U S.	Geo Salter, Co H, 116th U S
Spencer Bowser, Co K, 37th U S.	Thos J Hoyt, Co D, 9th Me.
Robt Styles, Co H, 1st U S.	Entwine Goddard, Co G, 13th N H.
P A Goodell, Co C, 55th Pa.	John Fisher, unassigned, 16th Iowa.
Henry Wilson, Co K, 107th U S.	Frank Metcap, Co K, 30th U S.
Sewel Loomon, Co I, 16th US	Sergt Charles Kellogg, Co A, 100th N Y.
James Wells, Co I, 37th US.	Hutchinson Miller, Co H, 29th Conn.
Geo Anthony, Co G, 30th US	
John Barnes, Co I, 107th US	
Peter Robbins, Co—, 203d Pa	
Saml Dank, Co E, 107th U S.	
John Derrit, Co C, 16?th US	

Gen. CURTIS and lady left for home, via Washington, last Sabbath. Gen. PENNYPACKER, though confined to his bed, is still improving.

The weather to-day is wet, damp, heavy.

A. S. B.

FUNERAL OF A POLICEMAN.—The funeral of Mr. JOEL C. OAKS, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, and for some years detailed officer at the Third District Justices Court, took place on Tuesday afternoon, from his late residence, in Skillman-street. His death occurred on Monday. He had been connected with the Police Department since its organization. Detachments from the different Police Precincts, Forbitude Lodge of Free Masons, and a long line of carriages, containing friends and relatives, accompanied the remains to their last resting place. Conner's Band preceded the procession, playing the Dead March. The body was conveyed to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 2, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68	R.	108
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81	R.	114⅛
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C.	110⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	R.	109⅛
35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	110⅜
500	do		110⅜
35,000	do		110⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74	C.	103
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71	C.	106
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	97
900	do	Small	96⅝
40,000	do		97⅛
5,000	do		97⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, '68	C.	126
1,000	M. S. Inc. to Pacific R.		71
6,000	Ohio 6s, '75		101
5,000	Conn. 5s, 6s		100⅛
100,000	Ohio & M. C.		28⅜
30,000	do		28⅜
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83		102
5,000	Erie 4th M.		100
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B		107
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan		113
100,000	Am. Gold		197
20,000	do		197⅜
2,000	Dl., Lac. & W. 1st		107
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d		98
5	Fourth Nat. Bank		98
500	Canton Co.		34⅜
50	do		34⅝
400	do		34⅜
6	Del. & Hud. C. Co		164
500	Cum. Coal Pr.		67
500	do		66⅛
1000	do		66
1600	do		66⅜
200	do		66⅛
200	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md.		45
50	Quick. Min.		80⅛
300	Mar. Min. Co.		13⅜
200	do		13⅜
200	Clev. & Tol.		112
100	Mich. Cen. R.		111

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81	C.	110⅜
15,000	do		110
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	110⅜
35,000	do		110⅜
12,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	97⅜
2,000	do		97⅛
45,300	U. S. 5s, 1y	Cer.	98⅜
20,000	O. & M. Cer.		29
30,000	do		29⅛
5,000	Amer. Gold		198⅜
10,000	do	s10	198
200	Canton Co.		34⅜
200	do		34⅜
100	Cum Coal Pref.		67
500	do		67⅜
100	do	b5	67⅜
200	do		68
200	do		68⅜
1200	Mar. Min. Co.		14⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.		93⅜
200	do		94
100	Cum Coal Pref.		67
500	do		67⅜
100	do	b5	67⅜
200	do		68
200	do	s30	111
1,000	M. & N. I. R.		66
500	Ill. Cen. R.		117⅜
100	do	s30	117⅜
200	do		117⅜
100	do	s30	117⅜
100	do		117
500	Clev. & Pitts.		77⅜
900	do	b10	77⅜
500	do		77⅜
300	Chi. & N. W.		33⅜
100	do	b30	33⅜
100	do		34
100	do		33⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.		93⅜
100	do	s10	93⅜
400	do		93⅜
200	do		93⅜
100	do	s10	93⅜
300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		83⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C.		28⅜
20,000	do	b10	28⅜
700	N. Y. Cen.		111⅜
200	do	s3	112⅛
350	do	b3	111⅜
100	do	b10	111⅜
200	do	s30	111
200	do		111⅜
200	do		111⅜
15	Erie Railway		70⅜
200	do	c	70⅜
600	do	s3	70⅜
1300	do	c	70⅜
100	do	s3	70⅜
200	do	c	70⅞
200	do	s3	70⅜
1500	do	b60	71⅜
400	Hudson R. R.	s3	112⅜
300	do	c	111⅜
300	do		112
100	do	s3	112⅜
100	do	s30	112⅜
100	do	s10	112⅜
100	do	s3	112⅜
200	Reading R.	b10	112⅜
500	do	s3	112
900	do		112⅜
200	do	s3	112⅜
100	do	c	112⅜
800	M. S. & N. I.	c	65⅛
100	do	c	65⅜
200	do	s3	65⅜
500	do	s10	65⅜
100	Cleve. & Pitts.		78
200	do	s3	78
100	Chi. & R. I. R.		93⅜
1300	do		95⅜
200	do		95⅜
300	C. & N. W. Pr.	c	63⅛
100	do	b5	63⅜
300	Pitts., F. W. & C.		93⅜
100	do		93⅜
100	Canton Co.	s3	34⅜
100	do		34⅜
100	do	b3	34⅜
300	do		34⅜
300	Cum. Coal Co.		67
100	do	s3	67⅜
300	do	s3	67⅜
200	do		66⅜
400	do	s3	66
100	do	s3	66⅜
500	do	s3	66⅜
200	do	b3	66⅜
100	do	s10	66⅜
300	do	b10	66⅜
500	do		66⅜
1000	do		66⅜
300	Quick. M. Co.		80
100	Mar. Min. Co.	s3	14⅜
700	do		14⅜
400	do		14⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$15,000	O. & M. Cer.		29
10,000	do	s3	29
500	N. Y. Cen R.		113
400	Erie Railway		70⅞
200	do	s5	70⅜
200	do	s5	70⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.		112⅜
1100	Reading R.		113⅛
200	do		113⅝
200	do	s3	113⅜
3100	do		113⅜
200	do	s5	113⅜
200	M. S. & N. I.	c-d	66
100	Ill. Cen R.		117⅜
100	Quick. M. Co.		80⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts.		78⅜
200	do	s3	78⅜
200	do	s3	78⅜
100	do		77⅞
200	Chic. & R. I. R		93⅜
100	O. & N. W. Pr.		63⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.		93⅜
100	Canton Co.	s3	34⅜
200	Cumb. Coal		67⅜
100	do	s3	67⅜
200	do		67⅜
100	do	s10	67⅜
100	Mariposa Min.		14⅜
100	do		14⅜

THURSDAY, March 2—P. M.

The activity of demand on the Money market which suddenly sprang up yestesday, was continued through the forenoon, to-day, among the Brokers of the Stock Exchange and Gold Room. The rate at call was advanced, except on Government collateral, to seven ℔ cent., which brought out a free offering on the part of lenders, and, before the close of Bank hours, the market was comparatively easy.

The Gold Room was heavy early in the day at 196¾@197¼ ℔ cent, and at 3 o'clock was advanced to 198@198¼ ℔ cent. as against 199¾@199¼ yesterday afternoon. Bills on London, for Saturday's steamer, are in moderate request at 108 ℔ cent. for Bankers. The Customs demand for Gold is from $200,000 to $300,000 per day, about equal to the outward payments of the Treasury Office for Gold Interest on the 10-40 Loan.

The disposition to press the Railways on sale at the Stock Exchange was renewed at the First Board, and prices fell below the last quotations of Wednesday. There was also a further break in the Cumberland Coal speculation, and even the Government Gold-bearing Stocks were done at a concession of ¼@½ per. cent. from the previous sales. The tone of demand, however, was firmer at the Second Board, with a recovery on most of the New-York and Western Roads. The speculation is much unsettled, on account of expected later news from the Armies in the Carolinas and Virginia.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. There was a good Street demand for Governments at the lower figures, and we hear of some orders executed for Europe in the old 5-20s. The general market steady:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅜	*97⅛	Pittsburgh	77¾	77⅞
U. S. 5-20's	111	110⅜	Northwest	34	33⅜
T. Certificates	98⅜	98⅝	N. West Pref	63½	63½
N. Y. Central	113⅝	112	Rock Island	95⅜	95⅛
Erie	71⅝	71	Fort Wayne	94⅜	93⅜
Hudson	113⅛	112¾	Cum'land Coal	73	67⅜
Reading	112⅝	113⅜	Quicksilver	81⅜	80⅜
Mich. Southern	68⅜	68	Mariposa	15	14⅜
Illinois Cen.	118⅛	117⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	28⅜	29

* Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Corn Exchange	107
Mechanics'	110	Continental	101
Union	115	St. Nicholas	101
America	135	Commonwealth	105
North River	108	Import'rs' & Traders'	108
Butchers' & Drovers	118	Park	145
Merchants' Exchange	98	Central National	104
American Exc.	122	First National	205
Pacific	170	Fourth National	98
Metropolitan	126	Ninth National	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	88
Erie 1st mort. '68	101	Chi. & N. W. 1st Mort.	83
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '83	108	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	98⅛
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	100	Del., L. & W. 1sts	107
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	99	Tol. & Wab. 1st. m.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	101	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	79¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '85	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	108
Hud. R. 7s, bonds, '87	95	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	97¾
M. C. 1st m. 8 ℔ c. '83	113	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds. con.	90
Chi., B. & Q., 8 ℔ c. 1st	113	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m.	48¾
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d mort.	92	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	102
Alton & T. H. 1sts	97	Chi. & Al. S. F. Inc.	90
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	75	Alt. & G. W. 1sts	66
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99		

The New-York State Bounty Loan Act is for $30,000,000. The interest authorized is 7 ℔ cent. a year. The principal is provided to be paid off in a single year, by a special Bounty Tax of 2 ℔ cent. on the whole taxables of the State, estimating these at only fifteen hundred millions. It may, however, be funded after 1st July, 1866, in a 7 ℔ cent. long Stock, provided the Bounty Loan in this shape is indorsed by the popular rate at the next general election. The Comptroller advertises, under these terms, to receive subscriptions at the Manhattan Bank, for any part of the $5,000,000, (not less than $1,000,) at par, and there ought to be no doubt of his prompt success. The interest is to be paid quarterly, beginning with 1st July, the interest to run from the date of the subscription. The Bonds will soon be prepared for delivery through the Bank, but in the meantime the receipts for subscriptions will bear the same interest as if the Stock were delivered at once. See Comptroller ROBINSON's advertisement.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,158,442 05; total payments, $2,374,265 47, including for Customs, $324,000; on account of Loan, $217,000; balance, 29,438,234 08.

The subscriptions received at the Ninth National Bank for 7-30s this day were $250,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

☞ UNITED STATES
7-30
TREASURY NOTES
for immediate delivery at
HOWES & MACY'S, Bankers.
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 440 BROADWAY.
Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes on hand for sale.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 2, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 60 bbls. Ashes, 4,831 bbls. Flour, 63 bbls. and 2,844 bags Corn Meal, 2,412 bushels Wheat, 10,072 bushels Corn, 1,042 bushels Rye, 13,365 bushels Oats, 4,252 packages Provisions, and 311 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $10 75@$11; Pearls, $12 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, and somewhat nominal.

COTTON—Is in less demand and cheaper. Middlings, 81c.@83c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull and heavy to-day, at a further partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., the market closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Sales since our last amount to 6 800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 70@$10 10; poor to choice Extra State at $9 95@10 50; chiefly at $10@$10 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 60@$11 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 70 @10 10
Extra State	9 95 @10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10 @12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 80 @11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 10 @12 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 45 @14 25

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales since our last 1,300 bbls., at $10 65@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$14 25 for good to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in limited demand at reduced prices. Sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $10@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules very quiet, including fine and superfine at $7 65@$8 65 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $7 50@7 60 for Jersey, and $8 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered at easier prices. The demand has been very moderate. Sales have been made of 13,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $2 68; very choice white Missouri, at $2 80; amber Western, $2 40@$2 45, ℔ bushel. Corn is in limited demand at $1 89 for Mixed Western; $1 90 for old Yellow; and $1 75@$1 76 for new yellow Jersey, ℔ bushel. Sales 4,500 bushels. Oats are dull and lower. We quote Western at $1 13@$1 14; Jersey and Pennsylvania at $1 09@$1 11, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive; sales, 700 bushels Western at $1 60; 500 Jersey at $1 70. Barley rules quiet; 4,000 bushels Canada East changed hands on private terms.

HAY—North River is quiet and heavy at $1 55@$1 65 for shipping, and $1 65@$1 80 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in less request at 17½c.@50c. for very inferior to very choice, (the latter an extreme rate,) according to quality, ℔ lb.

HEMP—Is dull and nominal to-day. Stock, 29,936 bales, including 3,927 bales American.

MOLASSES—A limited inquiry prevails for this article at drooping prices. Stock, 6,829 hhds. and 320 bbls., against 1,113 hhds. and 2,739 bbls., same time last year.

PETROLEUM—Is dull and heavy to-day. We quote: Crude, 41c.@42c.; Refined, in bond, 66½c.@67c., and Refined, free, at 87c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork was less active and much cheaper to-day, closing heavily. Sales since our last 5,200 bbls., in lots, at $36 50@$36 75, closing at $36 62½, regular way, for New Mess; $33 75@$34, closing at $33 75, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $35@$35 50 for New Prime Mess; and $29 75@$30 25 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales also of 3,000 bbls. New Mess, March, April, and May, buyer's option, at $37 25@$37 75, and 1,000 bbls. Prime Mess, seller, April and May, $35 50@$36 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 17c.@18c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 275 pkgs. Bacon is quiet and heavy; sales have been made of 450 lbs., including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery at 20c.; long rib at 20¾c., and short rib at 21¼c.@21¾c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs continue inactive at 16c.@16¾c. for Western ℔ lb. Lard is heavy and lower; sales 3,400 lbs. and bbls. for immediate and forward delivery, at 20c.@24¼c., the latter for choice, ℔ lb. Beef is in request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 500 bbls. Tierce Beef quiet. Beef Hams continue in lively demand; sales 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $26@$27 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in less demand at materially reduced prices, being now quoted down to 30c.@45c. for poor to choice, and 22c.@35c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 15c.@25c. for poor to very choice, the latter rate for fine factory, ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD review thus in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES:

The receipts of Butter, since our last report, have been heavy for the season, the bulk of which is fine State stock, which has been held back by the railroad lines for over a month. Farmers and other holders of Butter throughout the dairy districts of this State, who have been awaiting extreme prices, are now showing a great anxiety to obtain a market for their goods, which fact, added to the near approach of the new crop of Butter, has given a panicky feeling to the market, much more than the occasion requires, and holders generally have given way in prices. Heavy sales of fine butter have been effected for the English market at 30c.@31

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction, at Sixth-st. Wharf, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles, more or less:

6,148 Salted Beef Hides.
31 Dry Beef Hides.
1,236 Sheep Skins.
19,412 pounds of Beef Tallow.
457 pounds of Mutton Tallow.
676 gallons Neats-foot Oil.

Terms cash.

G. BELL, Lieut.-Colonel and C. S.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 13th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof:

The prize steamer *Charlotte*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies.

The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

DATED MARCH 1, 1865.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, HUDSON, WEEHAWKEN, WEST 10TH, CARMINE AND MINETTA STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., by order of the Executors of Abraham Van Nest, deceased, the following described real estate, viz:

GREENWICH-ST.—The two three-story and attic brick buildings and lots situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts., known as Nos. 268 and 270. No. 268 has a two-story brick extension covering the lot, and No. 270 has a one-story extension covering the lot.

HUDSON-ST.—The three three-story and attic brick houses and lots situate on the easterly side of Hudson-st., between Charles and West 10th sts., and known as Nos. 528, 531 and 532. Also the frame house adjoining, on the northerly side, No. 534.

WEST 10TH-ST.—(late Amos-st.)—Three two-story and attic brick front houses and lots, on south side of West 10th-st., between Washington and Weehawken sts., known as Nos. 198, 200 and 202.

WEEHAWKEN-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot on southeast corner of West 10th and Weehawken sts. Also, the two two-story and attic brick houses and lots on the east side of Weehawken-st., adjoining the above.

CARMINE-ST.—The two three-story and attic brick houses and lots on southerly side of Carmine-st., near its junction with 6th-av., and known as Nos. 6 and 8. Also the L and gore lot adjoining, being on the southeast corner of Carmine-st. and Minetta-lane.

MINETTA-ST.—Four lots of land, with the two-story and attic brick-front houses on the front, and the two and one-half-story brick houses on the rear thereof, situated on the northerly side of Minetta-st., between Minetta-lane and Bleecker-st., known as Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8. Also the three-story brick houses Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Minetta-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, MARCH 9, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, at 12½ o'clock P. M., by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, the assets and claims belonging to the assigned estate of Samuel Pearson. A list of claims can be seen at our office, No. 3 Pine-st. By order of the assignee,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF WARD & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOHN WARD retiring from the firm and from active business.

Either of the partners may sign the firm name in liquidation.

(Signed,) JOHN WARD,
HENRY H. WARD,
WM. G. WARD,
CHARLES H. WARD.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of WARD & CO., for the purpose of transacting the general business of bankers and stockbrokers, and of continuing the business of the late firm of WARD & CO.

(Signed,) HENRY H. WARD,
WM. G. WARD,
CHARLES H. WARD,
of the late firm of Ward & Co.
WM. A. STEPHENS,
late of Messrs. Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

Mr. John Ward will continue to be found at our office, No. 54 Wall-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BEEBE & HALL expires this day by its own limitation. Either parties will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. (Signed,) RODERICK BEEBE,
CHARLES C. HALL.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHARLES C. HALL has associated with him WM. J. BRYAN, under the firm name of HALL & BRYAN, and will continue the Wholesale Commission Paper business at the old stand of BEEBE & HALL, No. 27 Beekman-st.

(Signed,) CHARLES C. HALL,
WM. J. BRYAN.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name of HARDY & GUTHREY, for the purpose of buying and selling Stocks, Bonds and Gold, exclusively on commission.

Offices, for the present, at No. 72 Beaver-st.

HENRY C. HARDY,
JNO. GARNETT GUTHREY.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted my son, JOHN BROWER, as a partner in my business, which will be continued under the name of JOHN L. BROWER & SON, at No. 288 Greenwich-st.

JOHN L. BROWER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. LUTHER B. WELLINGTON has been received into our firm as a partner from this date. The business will be continued as heretofore, under the same firm name.

WELLINGTON & COX, No. 74 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED, JOHN LEONARD, of Brooklyn, late in the employ of P. Cassidy, has this day formed a copartnership as dealers in old and new iron, metals and machinery of all descriptions, No. 166 Water-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN LEONARD,
BROOKLYN, March 1, 1865. PETER FINNEY.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD VON DER HEYDT HAS this day withdrawn from our firm by mutual consent.

J. W. SCHMIDT & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

GEO. H. LE HURAY HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH, cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLASER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

TURKISH BATHS,

At No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Hours for Gentlemen from 6 to 8 A. M., and from 3 to 9 P. M.; for Ladies, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

NOTICE.—THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR of 1812 will assemble at the Mercer House, corner Mercer and Broome sts., on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, in full uniform, to join in the grand procession with our fellow-citizens in honor of the glorious victories achieved by our army and navy in the cause of the Union which we preserved in the War of 1812. Let every veteran from this and the adjacent counties attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mercer House to convey them on the route.

By order. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRM. DALLY, Colonel.

J. M. PEYTE, Adjutant.

WOOL TWINE.—40,000 LBS. SINGLE AND two-ply American hemp Twine in skeins, for tying wool. Also, a large stock of Jute

WOOL TWINE IN BALL.
CARPET WARP, colored and uncolored,
first, second and third qualities.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 64 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—"Ward-well's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Indelible Ink." No sediment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., corner of Grand, and 194 Grand-st. generally. C. W. WARDWELL, Successor to J. G. KEYS.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, &c., treated best and safest by Dr. ALDEN, Chiropodist, No. 213 Broadway, over Knox's. Spanish office and residence No. 691 Broadway, corner 21st-st. Briggs' Alleviator and Curative, sold by druggists and sent by mail.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL D. DURRIE, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 9th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize steamer *Stag*, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a large and well assorted stock of household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, carved parlor and dining room suites, covered in brocatel and reps; carved black walnut marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, centre and side tables; carved black walnut marble top hall stands, complete bedroom suites in black walnut and oak, library suites in black walnut and oak, oak extension dining-tables, black walnut tables, mahogany chairs covered in hair cloth, rockers and sofas covered in hair cloth, black walnut side and quartette tables, oak and black walnut buffets with marble tops, and other valuable furniture. Also, an invoice of jewelry, consisting of pins, earrings, finger-rings, fob chains, &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE, BY T. R. MINTURN.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the warehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steele, No. 40 Commercial-wharf, Atlantic-dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Charlotte*, consisting of Hardware, Groceries, Paper, Shoes, Hats, Army Cloth, Army Blankets, Solid Shot, Cartridges, Enfield Rifles, Army Buttons, Machinery, &c., &c., &c. The catalogues will be ready three days previous to sale. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AND IMPROVED PROPERTY AT NEWTOWN.—By request, the sale of the said property, advertised to be sold at the Brooklyn City Salesrooms on Feb. 28, inst., has been adjourned, to be sold on the premises on FRIDAY, March 3, at 3 o'clock. Purchasers can take Flushing car boat, James-slip, New-York City, at 2 o'clock, returning before dark. For full particulars, maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, or of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on FRIDAY, March 3, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Edward H. Owen, Esq., Referee, the valuable three-story brick house and lot known as No. 14 East 24th-st., near Madison-square: house 20 by about 40; lot 98 feet 9 inches in depth. For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 02 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphi is cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that foul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to give prompt, speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $3 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., New-York, by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P.O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE BOUNTY LOAN.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, March 1, 1865.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of this State, being chapter 56 of the laws of 1865, passed Feb. 27, 1865, authorizing a loan of $30,000,000 for the payment of bounties, levying a tax for that amount or so much thereof as may be necessary, and authorizing the Comptroller to issue revenue bonds in anticipation of such tax, notice is hereby given that investments in said loan to the extent of $5,000,000, and as much more as may be required, can be made immediately by depositing the money in the Manhattan Bank, in the City of New-York, to the credit of the State Treasury, in sums not less than $1,000. Certificates of such deposits will be given, and the bonds will be delivered as soon as they can be prepared. They will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from the date of the deposit, payable quarterly on the 1st days of January, April, July and October, at the Manhattan Bank, the first payment of interest to be made on the 1st day of July next. The principal will be redeemable July 1, 1885, or will, at the option of the State, be converted into a seven per cent. stock, to be issued in pursuance of the act, chapter 20 of the Laws of 1865. L. ROBINSON, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
March 3, 1865.

IN ORDER TO ALLOW THE MEMBERS of the Finance Departments to participate, on the 6th of March inst., in the public celebration to be held in this city in honor of the recent victories of the armies of the Union, this department and the Bureaux connected therewith, will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on that day.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THIS CITY,

together with half the block of land next adjoining.

TERMS EASY.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—THE MANSION AND FARM of fifty acres situated at Glenville, Connecticut. Glenville is about two and three-quarter miles from Port Chester; Port Chester is one hour and a quarter ride on the New Haven R. R., from this city. The situation is unsurpassed for health and beautiful drives and scenery, and free from mosquitoes and fever and ague. The mansion was built about ten years since, contains all the modern conveniences, water, hot and cold, throughout the house. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent., for a term of years. If required, the furniture will be sold also, and all ready for an immediate occupant. Apply to PENTZ BROS., No. 155 South-st.

FOR SALE IN UTICA.—THE ELEGANT house and lot No. 52 Broad-st., lot about 50x243 feet, extending from Broad to Catharine-st., in the rear; the house has on the first floor, a large drawing-room, library, bed-room, dining-room, winter and summer kitchens and wood sheds. On the second floor are seven chambers and a large bath room; it has gas, water, bells, furnaces, water closet &c.; the garden is well stocked with choice fruits; a portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years if desired. Address No. 270 Genesee-st., Utica.

FOR SALE—THE PEHQUENAKONCK HOUSE, with 22½ acres of land, stables, ice-house (filled), furniture, &c. Said property is on line of Harlem Railroad, five miles east of Croton Falls; buildings and furniture are nearly new and in good order; overlooks a beautiful lake, celebrated for its fishing. Apply to BAKER & VAIL, corner Meade and Washington sts., or to T. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—THE LARGE and commodious dwelling-house situate on the crescent, containing 15 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water throughout the house, stationary washtubs, hot-air furnace, a large new carriage-house, and 2 lots of ground tastefully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, grapes, &c. Price, $15,000. Also a house near the premises to let. Price, $500 per annum. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NICE FARM OF 60 acres, one hour out, between the H. and N. H. Roads. Also, one of 30 to 70 acres, at Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a very desirable residence, plenty of fruit and land, with all the conveniences of a city residence, at Orange, N. J. Inquire of J. VAN BUREN, No. 34 Pine-st.

FARM OR COUNTRY-PLACE WANTED—Without incumbrance, in or near a village and good schools, in exchange for fourteen lots, with farm-house and barn; rented for $475; price $14,000: no incumbrance; is situated in growing part of Brooklyn, near ferries, and three horse-railroads pass them. Address FRANKLIN, Paterson, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT MADISON, N. J.—A large modern brick mansion, with barn, carriage-house, gardener's cottage, ice-house, grapery, fruit of all sorts, and all the appointments of a first-class residence, with 25 to 100 acres of excellent land, which can be divided to suit, or the whole will be disposed of. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$11,500. FIRST-CLASS FARM 180 acres, 20 of valuable timber, balance highly cultivated; very finely fruited, watered and fenced; large fine house and out buildings; desirable location, Raritan Valley, Somerset Co.; very cheap, others 20 to 300 acres: all localities. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island, a cottage house, with 3¼ full lots, laid out in fruit trees, grapevines, &c., stable attached, on Richmond-st., near Elizabeth-st., within five minutes' walk of the ferry; possession May 1; terms very reasonable. Apply to BRINLEY & KELLOGG, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, IN A FINE LOCATION, one of the best houses in the city. It has a brown-stone front, was built for the owner's own occupancy; four stories high; 26 by 86 feet, all in perfect order throughout; stable in rear; six lots of ground. Price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MOGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement houses No. 236 West 32d-st. and Nos. 177 and 179 West 37th-st. Also, the three-story (high-stoop) brick houses No. 35 East 28th-st. and No. 306 West 43d-st. Possession 1st of May next. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE HIGHLANDS OF THE Hudson, 1¼ miles from Garrison's Station, on Hudson River Railroad, opposite West Point; 4 acres of land with new dwelling house containing six rooms. Inquire of Ticket Agent at Garrison's, or by letter to Box No. 3 Garrison's Post-office, Putnam Co., New-York.

NINTH WARD PROPERTY.—FOR SALE A two-story and attic high stoop brick house in Leroy-st., 1 price $6,250, including gas fixtures. Also a three-story brick front house in Perry-st.; price $6,500. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF 134 acres—60 acres cleared—land and buildings in good condition; 180 miles from city, near Erie Railroad. Apply to J. J. BURNIER, No. 5 Beekman-st., or No. 173 Thompson-st.

A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 21x55; lot 100; 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; fine location; for sale low; others $10,000 to $50,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BROWN-STONE FRONT and other houses, with all modern improvements, and several good tenement houses for investment. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 35th-st.

STAMFORD FARM FOR SALE—40 ACRES—2½ miles from Stamford depot, with all the stock and crops on the ground; price $6,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house, in 24th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Price $8,500. For permits apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house and lot on Lexington-av., near 36th-st.; in good repair; full size lot. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A SNUG COTTAGE FOR $2,400, WITH 3 lots in garden, fruits, &c.; handy to city; at Morrisania. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—TWO HIGH-STOOP BRICK HOUSES, basement, under-cellar, three story, near Lexington-av., must be sold; price $7,800. Inquire of MORGAN & BOWNE, No. 721 3d-av.

WATER POWER FOR SALE.—$2,000 CAN purchase the best water power, with buildings, in Waterville, N. J., 34 miles from this city. Full particulars seen at A. D. TAPPEN'S, No. 102 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 241 CENTRE-ST., BETWEEN Grand and Broome sts., suitable for a grocery or other business. The adjoining property can be purchased. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BROWN-STONE house, with all the modern improvements, No. 12 Carroll-park, Brooklyn. Inquire at the premises, or of P. F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—$5,500—NO 87 PACIFIC-STREET, BROOKLYN.—House cost to build over $5,000; water on every floor; inside shutters; gas fixtures; terms to suit. R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL THREE-STORY BRICK houses, 20 feet wide, in 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; price $7,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city. JOHN F. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTed, or who have contracted debts to EDWARD DUDLEY McMAHON, either by covenant bonds, note or book account, are hereby cautioned against paying the said McMahon, or his agent, as the said claims are attached by his creditors, he being an absconding debtor; and all debts due or contracted to him, in this province, can be collected by the attaching creditors, under the statute in such case made and provided.

Canada West, Picton, 25th May, 1864, date of attachment. HENRY J. SHARP,
Sheriff, County of Prince Edwards.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CALIFORNIA DIAMOND PEBBLE JEWELRY at less than one-fourth the cost of the real article. These goods were first introduced by me in 1849, and the immense quantities sold attest their popularity. They possess all the fire and lustre of the genuine diamond, and mounted in solid 18-caret gold of the most fashionable designs, they deceive the most expert judges of the Oriental gem.

Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

A CALIFORNIA PEBBLE SOLITAIRE ring, $5; a cluster $7, a pair knobs $8, a cluster $7 50, solitaire pin $3, cluster $5, Ladies' set, pin and knobs, with garnet, emerald and ruby centre, $20, all mounted in solid 18-carat gold. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties and immediate in its action.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND silver, job lots fancy goods bought for cash, or exchanged for other goods. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway. Established 1825.

A SILVER HUNTING WATCH, $20; full jewel and lever, $25; extra movements, $27; second-hand 18-karat gold watches as low as $25; in hunting-cases, $35. All watches guaranteed for two years. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR second-hand Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, &c., of every description. STOOTS HALL & MERRIAM, No. 3 Astor-pl., one door west of Broadway.

FOR SALE.

RENEDICT & COIT'S

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VALUABLE country-seat on the west shore of the Hudson, 2½ miles from Newburgh, and the same distance from the opening of the Highlands; 115 acres. It has one mile of gravelly beach. The pleasure-grounds are extensive and the views superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. No description can give one a correct idea of the property. It must be seen. Those who know its formation, natural advantages and beauty, think it superior to any place on the river. If the above be not sold by the 20th of March, the house furnished, and outbuildings pertaining thereto, garden and fruit, will be offered to let for the Summer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Located at Lithgow 4½ miles from the Harlem Railroad; there are 322 acres of land, adapted to growing grain of the first quality; the soil is a dark loam, remarkable for bearing drought without injury to crops, and not injured by excess of rain; all the various grains of Dutchess County are raised on the farm, beside an abundance of fruits; the farm is well watered; the barn is 76x74 feet; good stable for 44 head of cattle; wagon house and granary, &c.; good house with 10 rooms; 1½ miles from churches, stores, &c.; more land adjoining could be had if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL—A VALUABLE country seat, containing about 50 acres, four miles from Newburgh, one from Canterbury, two from Cornwall Landing, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country, under good improvements, a choice variety of fruit, a neat cottage house and suitable outbuildings. The location is desirable for building sites. Can be conveniently divided into ten-acre lots, with desirable views from each. Payments accommodating. Apply to JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 20 Murray-st., or on the premises to WM. V. DUSINBERRE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and grounds No. 105 Orange-st., Newark, N. J.; house 25 by 46, and alley-way; lot 31 by about 200; rear fronting on Morris-av.; the grounds are well laid out, containing 35 fruit trees, grape vines, currant and gooseberry bushes, &c.; it is within two minutes' walk of Morris and Essex Railroad depot; the Orange horse cars pass in front every few minutes. For further particulars inquire of DAVID R. GARNISS, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 10, or on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—170 ACRES, ABOUT A quarter of a mile from the Long Island Railroad, 63 miles from New-York; 100 acres rich soil, under good cultivation, the balance being wood-land; new and commodious farm-house, with good out-buildings; water plentiful and excellent. For cultivation of grass and grain, this land is superior to any on the line of the railroad in Brookhaven, and conveniently located for market gardening, to which it is well adapted. Apply to JAMES H. WEEKS, Yaphank, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON the banks of the Hudson, at Inwood, (Tubby Hook.) The house is large and elegant, containing all the modern improvements. Grounds consisting of seven acres, highly improved, and unsurpassed for beauty by anything on the river. Garden, grapery, orchard, shade and ornamental trees, st ble, coach-house, coachman's dwelling, &c. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 43 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND—The first-class residence, 48x40 feet, two-story and French attic, with all modern improvements, three-quarter acre of land, corner Jamaica and Sanford avs., opposite St. Thomas's Hall and minutes' walk from depot. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 99 Wall-st.; I. H. H. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York, or CHARLES T. GRIFFITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT KISCO STATION, Westchester County, N. Y., on Harlem Railroad, 35 miles from the city, a very desirable residence, five minutes' walk from station. About three acres of choice land, large new house, good carriage-house, &c.; variety of choice fruit trees, just coming into good bearing; also, shade and evergreen trees; excellent water at the door. Apply to E. WRIGHT, No. 175 West-st., or to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, CONTAINING two acres in Rye, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot; in a good neighborhood; extensive view, and convenient to sea-bathing; the house contains nine rooms, and is conveniently arranged; abundance of fruit, stables, &c. Apply to WILLIAM C. OSBORN, No. 180 Pearl-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, EIGHT brick dwelling-house story modern brick houses, covering a front of 150 feet, with a large space in the rear for a manufactory, for which the location is well adapted. The front houses will pay an interest of 10 per cent. on the purchase, and, with proper improvements in the rear, can be made to pay much larger. Apply to MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

A LARGE BROWN-STONE, HIGH-STOOP house, 25x60, with a picture-gallery extension, 14x40, on Madison avenue, within three blocks of Madison-square. Will be sold for ($35,000) thirty-five thousand dollars; $11,000 cash, $4,000 in exchange, and $20,000 can remain at 6 per cent. for ten years. Address W. G. LEVISON, No. 128 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or JAMES K. POND, No. 586 Sixth-ave.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDence at Oyster Bay Cove, near the village of Oyster Bay, where there are good schools and churches; the premises are in good order, well shaded, and with a variety of fruit trees; daily communication by railroad with New-York. For further particulars, inqu

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB AND BABY. TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF. Afternoon and Evening: WORKMEN OF NEW-YORK; or THE CURSE OF DRINK—EXPOSE OF SPIRITUALISM.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC—THE GYGES.

HIPPOTHEATRON—HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE, or THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.

BROADWAY THEATRE—FORTY WINKS—THE TOODLES

WALLACK'S—MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

NIBLO'S—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

DODWORTH HALL—A POST OF POETIC BEAUTY AND ODD OF ODDITIES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.

MILTON GALLERY—ADAM AND EVE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of the 28th, received at this office, contain no positive intelligence of importance from either of the great fields of military operations. Vague rumors are given of an intended movement by Gen. GRANT against the rebel right. Gen. GRANT is said by the rebel papers to be massing troops on his left, and it was thought at Richmond that nothing but the recent heavy rainstorm had prevented an engagement from taking place. Gen. JOHNSTON has assumed command in North Carolina. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has issued a message, in which he fiercely denounces JEFF. DAVIS, and accuses him of bringing the Confederacy to the verge of ruin.

Thirty-one rebel officers, captured by Gen. SCOFIELD'S forces on the 20th ultimo, while advancing against Wilmington, arrived at Washington March 1. Among the number are Col. C. H. Simonton, Twenty-fifth South Carolina; Major S. H. Wilds, Twenty-first South Carolina; Capt. Westcott, Eleventh South Carolina; Capt. Mazyck, Twenty-fifth South Carolina; Capt. Allston and Capt. Hullman, Twenty-seventh South Carolina, and three surgeons of South Carolina regiments.

Acting Admiral STRIBLING, of the East Gulf Squadron, reports that on the 1st of February an expedition left a United States bark at midnight, to destroy the salt works on West Bay. The expedition returned on the 4th, having destroyed the works of 13,615 gallons of boiling power, beside 70 bushels of salt and 125 barrels of epsom salts.

Major-Gen. PALMER, commanding in Kentucky, has issued an order against recruiting for the rebel armies in that State, and warning those who may be caught at it that they will be treated as spies. Gen. BURBRIDGE has been ordered to report to Gen. THOMAS.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner *Delia*, under English colors, near Bay Port, Fla., by the United States steamer *Mahaska*. She had a cargo of pig lead and some cases of sabres.

The gallant Gen. GRIERSON is to have (so says a Memphis dispatch) charge of all our cavalry in the West.

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON is one among 1,043 recusants from rebellion, who have taken the oath of loyalty in Western Tennessee.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, committees were discharged from the consideration of petitions for more pay to naval officers, and from the petition to recognize the Almighty in the Constitution. A petition from the National Cemetery Association for $50,000 to go on with the Gettysburgh Monument was adversely reported upon on the ground that "a regard for economy and public welfare rendered present action inexpedient. On the Army Appropriation Bill, the Senate objected to the clause that no money should be paid to the Illinois Central Railroad for transporting troops and stores, and another conference committee was appointed. The credentials of Mr. GUTHRIE, the New Senator from Kentucky were presented; the credentials of Mr. HAHN as Senator from Louisana were also presented, but laid on the table. The tax bill was then taken up in committee. The motion to raise postage to five cents was defeated. Some changes were made in the rates on tobacco, and the petroleum tax was fixed at $1 per barrel. Many other amendments were made, and the bill was reported to the Senate, perfected and adopted. The bill increasing the pay of midshipmen was passed, The bill for the better organization of the Pay Department was passed. A number of bills concerning Indian affairs was also passed. The Senate agreed to continue the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The House, after considerable discussion, agreed to an amendment of the rules providing for three additional standing committees of nine members each. 1. Committee on Appropriations. 2. Committee on Banking and Currency. 3. Committee on Pacific Railroad. The first two of these committees are intended to be adjuncts to and to work with the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. J. C. ALLEN, a Democratic member from Illinois, moved as an amendment to the Civil Appropriation Bill, that members of Congress have their salaries increased one-third. The proposition was rejected. Amendments were made authorizing the sale of the Pennsylvania Bank building, in Philadelphia, and for the purchase of the Merchant's Exchange, in this city, for a Custom House. After a very spirited discussion, an amendment was carried, by 75 against 64, providing that no persons except those regularly in military or naval service, or rebel enemies charged with being spies, shall be tried by court-martial or military commissioners in any part of the country where the United States courts are open. The Civil Appropriation Bill was taken up in Committee, and $1,000,000 were added to supply deficiencies. The commutation for clothing was fixed for volunteers the same as in the regular army. A proposition to increase the pay of Members of Congress by 25 per cent., was lost by the close vote of 57 to 59, and the bill was reported to the House. The Civil Appropriation Bill was passed; also a bill regulating the disposal of letters on which postage is unpaid. Some amendments were made to the laws for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary States. The House disagreed with the Senate on the Internal Revenue bill, and a Conference Committee was moved. The bill restricting the issue of circulating notes by National Banks was adopted.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Bills were reported in the Senate to amend the Sunday Liquor Law; to incorporate the New-York University Club; to incorporate the Seventy-first Regiment; to give $125,000 toward improving the navigation of the Hudson River. Bills were passed relative to the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; to facilitate the construction of the West Shore Railroad; authorizing plank and turnpike road companies to collect additional tolls; for the more speedy payment of laborers employed by heads of the departments of New-York. At the evening session the Metropolitan Paid Fire Department Bill was ordered to a third reading, without amendment. A motion to substitute the New-York Common Council plan was lost—yeas 7, nays 19.

In the Assembly very little business of importance was done. A bill was introduced to prevent the rendering of false certificates of deaths in New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. EZRA CORNELL, a citizen of Ithaca, some years since commenced, at his own expense, the enterprise of establishing a public library for the benefit of that city. He intended to give $50,000 for the purpose, but as he put up the building himself he has spent $100,000 at it, and has thus erected a splendid edifice, containing a library, reading-room, lecture-room, farmers' club room, etc. He has now offered to the State Government a donation of half a million of dollars to endow a university at Ithaca, on condition that the State Government shall give to the institution the land fund granted by the act of Congress for the endowment of agricultural colleges.

The official programme for the inauguration ceremonies at Washington is very simple. The new Senate, the foreign representatives, Generals and civic officers assemble in the Senate Chamber; the retiring Vice-President will swear in his successor; a procession will then escort the President to the east portico, where Chief Justice CHASE will administer the oath and Mr. LINCOLN will deliver his inaugural address. The unofficial doings, however, will be grand. The city is already full of strangers.

Col. NICHOLAS SMITH, died at Utica, N. Y., on Feb. 26, at the age of 87. He was the oldest inhabitant, having been a resident of the place 16 years longer than any person known. His father and mother were scalped and murdered by the Indians. He moved with his uncle to Utica in 1788, and lived four months in a hut made of the branches of trees, while their house was being constructed—the house being the first frame building put up in Utica. He served in the war of 1812.

The proposed new Territory of Wyoming is bounded on the north by Idaho and Dacotah; on the south by Colorado and Utah: on the east by Nebraska, and on the west by Utah and Idaho. It is carved out of Idaho, Dacotah and Nebraska, Idaho losing a part of its southeasterly territory, Dacotah its southwesterly portion and Nebraska a slice of its westerly half. Nevada having become a State, Wyoming will form the tenth Territory.

The Washington Iron Works at Newburgh were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The building, tools, stock and fixtures, were insured for twenty thousand dollars, in the following Companies, all of New-York: The Hope, Atlantic, Croton, Firemen's Fund and Lennox. The company design rebuilding immediately. One hundred men are temporarily thrown out of employment by this fire.

Mr. ROLLINS, acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has decided that "all bonds issued by State, county, city or town officers, for State, county, city or town purposes, are exempt. As are all official instruments executed by State, county, city or town officers, in the discharge of their official capacity."

The Fenian Brotherhood had a meeting in Boston on Wednesday night. "Great enthusiasm prevailed," says the dispatch, but it does not say for what or for whom.

The brig *Sarah B. Crosby* was wrecked on the beach below Sandy Hook on Wednesday night. The passengers and crew were taken off and the vessel abandoned.

HENRY S. FOOTE, member from Tennessee of the rebel House of Representatives, was on Monday last expelled from that body by a unanimous vote.

The chiefs of bureaus and clerks in the Treasury Department waited upon Secretary FESSENDEN yesterday, to say good-by and wish him well before his retirement.

The trial of the raiders at Montreal is still again postponed, in consequence of the continued illness of Judge SMITH.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. SARGENT, the Commissioner of Customs, has written to the Collector of this port, calling attention to the practice of smuggling in without paying duty, of large quantities of ready-made clothing. The most noteworthy portion of the letter is that in which he says: "Many seem to think it perfectly right to cheat or defraud their country, when in her utmost need; and I confess that I have not acumen enough to perceive the distinction between swindling the Government and swindling an individual; nor can I understand how one can take a false oath at the Custom-house without committing perjury." The simplicity of the commissioner strikes some people as little less than marvelous. But travelers may look for a more rigid examination of trunks and carpet-bags.

An important notification was yesterday received by the County Volunteer Committee from Acting Provost-Marshal-General HINKS, asserting that at the present rate of recruiting 100 men per day the quota of the city will not be furnished at a sufficiently early date. Gen. HINKS, although not fixing a day for beginning the draft, leaves the inference that unless enlistments go on faster the drawing will proceed. The committee have replied to the letter by an array of facts and figures upon which they base a claim for further time. To enable them to stave off the draft, capitalists must promptly subscribe for the bounty loan stock.

A novel religious service was held yesterday in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street, being the celebration by a Russian priest of the "Divine Liturgy of the Orthodox Oriental Church." The service was in commemoration of the anniversary of the coronation of ALEXANDER II., the present Czar, and from the present aspect of diplomatic and religious affairs between Russia and the United States, the occasion possessed important political and religious significance. This was the first public worship in the form of the Russo-Greek Church in this country.

The first quarterly meeting of the Christian Union Association was held last evening at Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S church, Twenty-second-street, when addresses on the problem of reuniting the prerent divisions of the Christian world, were delivered by Rev. Drs. VERMILYEA, WESTON, Bishop Cox nnd others. A similar meeting will be held this evening in Brooklyn, at Dr. WILLETS' church.

The parade of to-morrow promises to be one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. The military parade will be large; the firemen will join in the procession, and many trades will be represented by machinery and workmen. BARNUM will place an elephant, giraffe and walrus in the line.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. A spirited discussion took place upon the subject of cotton confiscation by the Government. A committee of seven was appointed to report what disposition should be made of the cotton captured within the Rebel States.

Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER delivered a lecture last evening on the "Natural Course of National Development," before the Historical Society. The audience was large, and the lecture instructive and entertaining.

The Court of General Sessions was not opened for the transaction of business yesterday, owing to the indisposition of Recorder HOFFMAN. FERRIS, the convicted wife murderer, will be sentenced this morning, instead of Saturday, as previously announced.

In the case of GEORGE BARRY, mate of the schooner *Minerva*, under examination upon a charge of manslaughter, United States Commissioner ORBORN, yesterday, rendered a decision requiring the accused to give bail in the sum of $3,000 to appear for trial in April next.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, resolved to participate in the celebration of our recent victories, on the 4th inst. They also tendered the thanks of the board to the army and navy, and adjourned to Monday next.

Miss EMMA HARDINGE lectured on the Peculiar Mission of America, last evening, before an appreciative audience of a thousand or more, at the Cooper Institute.

Col. BAKER, Chief of the War Department Special Agency, sent to Washington, last evening, LEWIS ENGLEHART and WILLIAM BETTS, bounty brokers.

In produce and merchandise there was done very little, and prices generally declined. Flour fell off 10c.@15c.; Oats, 1c.@2c.; Cotton and Petroleum, 1c.@2c.; Pork, 50c.; Lard, ¼c.@½c.; Butter, 3c.@5c. Freights were dull and heavy. The Produce Exchange Association will not open their building for business purposes on Saturday, which will be generally observed as a close holiday in mercantile circles.

The Gold-room was 1@1¼ per cent. lower yesterday. The Railway Stocks were also lower at the early board, closing steadier in the afternoon. Money up to 7 per cent. to the brokers, but easy at the advance.

The Celebration of Our National Victories.

The success of the Celebration, to-morrow, is no longer problematical. Under favor of even moderately fair weather, the proposed holiday gives ample promise of being one which shall be specially memorable, by the cordiality with which all classes of our citizens are ready to join in its observance. To the hearty and prompt cooperation offered by the State militia authorities, by the regular military forces of the department, by the Board of Supervisors, by the Board of Brokers, by scores of our greatest mercantile and manufacturing firms, by numerous trade societies, by public clubs, Turnerbunds and Sangerbunds, the Celebration Committee were yesterday afternoon enabled to felicitate themselves in being able to add the formal concurrence and the practical aid of the Board of Aldermen.

At their special meeting last afternoon, the Aldermen showed a degree of spirit and of common sense that did them infinite credit. They took up the invitation of the Celebration Committee to join in the rejoicings of the day. They passed resolutions appropriate to the auspicious occasion. They affirmed the propriety of the heads of departments closing their respective offices. They asked that the citizens generally should make the 4th of March a public holiday. They voted thanks, with cordial unanimity, to our great military and naval chiefs. And in short, they did enough to prove—if such proof had been wanting—that the few dyspeptic members of the Democracy who now stand aloof, on the childish plea that a party celebration is contemplated, will find themselves before mid-day to-morrow, a pitiful and peevish minority, cut off alike from the sympathies of gods and men.

The prime inspiration of this national commemoration has its source too deep in the hearts of our loyal citizens to permit them to be turned aside from their duty by the querulous opposition of disappointed partisans. The great body of the people feel that the grand march of events in the South demands some formal recognition, which shall be at once commemorative, popular and impressive—a recognition which shall convey to the glorious and long-enduring soldiers of the Union, in the Carolinas, around the doomed and desperate citadel of the rebellion, and along the blood-stained fields of the Shenandoah, the assurance that their valor and their victories stir the hearts of their countrymen with a pride and enthusiasm to which they are bound by the impulses of loyalty and gratitude to give a formal and a thorough expression.

The day, then, will be celebrated by the vast intelligent body of our citizens, and by hundreds of thousands in other cities and towns, neither in commemoration of a party victory, nor at the behest of partisan leaders, but as a seemly occasion to mark our appreciation of a series of national achievements by the military and naval forces of the United States, which have no parallel in modern warfare. That is the origin and ground of the celebration. That is the prime guarantee of its success.

The Good Understanding with Russia.

For the first time in all history, the service of the Russo-Greek Church was performed on this Continent, in a public house of worship, yesterday. Through the comity of the Episcopal bishop of this diocese, Trinity Chapel was opened to the small band of the members of that communion, resident in this city; and the Greek liturgy was chanted by an ordained priest of the church now on a visit to this country, assisted by several of the chapel vocalists. A large number of Americans were present, both clerical and lay, and were all impressed with the simple grandeur of the music and solemnity of the service.

Upon the religious significance of this act of friendly regard, if not positive fellowship, between a representative of the great Greek church, embracing within its pale some sixty-five millions and one of the chief branches of American Protestantism, it is not our province to dwell. We content ourselves with the simple expression of a trust that this new event will do something to promote that mutual understanding the want of which has always been one of the chief causes of religious divisions. Madame DE STAEL well said: "To pray together in any language, with any rites, whatever they are, is the most touching fraternity of hope and sympathy which men can contract on earth."

But this occasion has also a secular interest. It was the anniversary of the accession of ALEXANDER II to Imperial power. The religious commemoration of that event, challenges the respectful regard of every American. We think we do not err when we say that the Russian Emperor has the esteem and good will of the American people far beyond any other sovereign of Europe. There are many reasons.

The Imperial family personally, its head and all its members, are remarkably free from the vices and corruptions which have so generally dishonored the courts of Western Europe. Religious, full of charity, exemplary in every habit, of almost republican simplicity, devoted to the good of the people, they cannot but receive the deference of all true hearts.

But that for which Americans hold ALEXANDER II. in peculiar honor, is his great act of emancipation. They recognize this as the truest heroism displayed in the Old World for many a century. That young man, so unexpectedly called to the throne, and hardly as yet firmly seated upon it, convoking the nobles of his empire, heads of houses whose power and fame had been coeval with the empire, opening before them a plan of making an end of a system which had enabled them to lord it absolutely over twenty-two millions of their fellow-men, enduring calmly their exclamations of amazement, their prophecies of personal ruin, their ominous outgivings of rebellion, until, as the midnight hour struck, he dismisses them with the simple words: "Gentlemen, what imperial power created, imperial power shall destroy;" and then, on the morrow, going almost single-handed toward the execution of this gigantic task—that young potentate, we say, will stand out as immeasurably the grandest European figure of the century. The sovereign people of the United States, midway in their own work of emancipation, are proud to hail ALEXANDER II. as the Great Emancipator.

But the Emperor of Russia has excited in the American bosom a warmer feeling yet by his staunch friendship through all the terrible trials of this rebellion. While the Western Powers of Europe have openly sympathized with our domestic enemies, and have pursued a policy which has all the while largely given them material aid and comfort, the Russian Emperor has never afforded them the least countenance. Refusing in the beginning to join England and France in recognizing the so-called Confederacy as a belligerent power, he has ever since observed every obligation of international comity with perfect faith, and on all fitting occasions has not hesitated, through his ministers and envoys, to express his fervent desire for such an issue of the conflict as shall preserve the Union. Americans cannot forget this. They would have the meanest of human blood in their veins if the remembrance of it did not make them glow with kindly feelings. Russian friendship has stood the extreme ordeal, where almost every other European friendship has failed. It will henceforth be prized accordingly.

But yet again the approach of the time when the two great nations will be brought into the closest proximity by the great Siberian telegraph, is calculated to generate new ties. The cession to Russia by China of the privilege of navigating the great river Amoor will prove of vast value in enabling her to extend her trade and commerce eastwards; and must have a great effect, as well as the telegraph, in interlinking the commercial interterests of the two countries. Under the enlightened rule of the present Emperor, the vast internal resources of Russia are being developed with a rapidity that has no parallel in the Old World. Railroads and telegraphic lines are being extended to all parts of the Empire; manufactures are being multiplied; every branch of mechanical industry has received a new stimulus. The emancipation of the serfs, though it has impoverished many of the nobility has yet wrought such benefit upon the masses, that all classes now unite in regarding it as the greatest of national blessings. Popular education is being extended; and hundreds of thousands of copies of the Holy Scriptures in the vernacular are being circulated. It would seem, in fact, as if Russia were now beginning a new era of her existence, and had a career before her of incalculable power and grandeur. Her European territory alone covering half of Europe, and her population close up to seventy millions, she is the Colossus of the Old World, as the United States is of the New. The fact that these two great Powers, each in the griatle of youth, and each feeling itself master of the future, should all the while be drawing nearer and nearer to each other in friendship and every material interest, has a mighty import of some kind, though its precise character no man can yet determine. We think it will prove a new surety for the peace of the world and the progress of the race.

Sherman and Lee.

It is not unsafe, though in the absence of all specific information, to conjecture that SHERMAN may now be directing his march straight upon Raleigh by way of Cheraw and Fayetteville. We learn from the Southern papers, that he is *not* moving on Charlotte, and that the alarm at that place has therefore subsided. There appears no reason to doubt the truth of this statement, and the obvious inference from it is, that he has turned in a northeasterly direction, deflecting his course somewhat toward Wilmington with the double object of cutting off HARDEE'S progress toward JOHNSTON, and effecting a junction with SCHOFIELD. Moreover, this would be the shortest route to Raleigh, the State capital of North Carolina, where he would once more be planted on LEE'S only line of communication with the South, and where he could establish an excellent secondary base, having direct railroad communication with Wilmington. If he began to move in this direction last week, there can scarcely be any doubt that he has by this time picked up SCHOFIELD, and that the combined force is now moving due north, with a weight that nothing within reach of the Confederacy can stop, or even delay.

From Columbia to Fayetteville is little over one hundred miles, and the Cape Fear River is navigable from this point to Wilmington, so that SHERMAN could here replenish his stores before marching on Raleigh, a precaution which may possibly be necessary, as the intervening country is mostly covered with turpentine forests, is sparsely settled and poor, so that it might be no easy task for an army to live off it. As we said yesterday, there is no probability that his movement northward can be checked by any force JOHNSTON can get together, until he arrives within striking distance of LEE, who may possibly then make a dash at him.

But there is, after all, nothing so likely as that Richmond will be evacuated, and that LEE will confine himself to a policy of delay, avoiding a general engagement, except in a position chosen by himself and fortified. The history of the war proves, beyond question, that no General on either side can calculate on absolutely decisive victories, let his combinations be ever so successful. All our pitched battles have ended in the withdrawal of the worsted party from the field, severely mauled, perhaps, but still not so utterly disorganized as to be incapable of further resistance; and no victory has been achieved, except, perhaps, THOMAS' at Nashville, which has not cost the victor dearly.

Now a victory which costs LEE dearly and does not accomplish the total destruction of the Union army, would be almost as disastrous for him as a defeat. His army is the only one remaining to the Confederacy, and its strength is already terribly reduced; he has no means of recruiting; and to suppose that, under these circumstances, he will resort to the reckless and dashing strategy of the early part of the war, is to suppose him grown utterly desperate and frantic—a hypothesis which is refuted by all that is known of his character, or by his career. He will, we may be sure, sacrifice everything and every place to the safety of his army. Without Richmond, the army *might* be kept for a while together; without the army Richmond would be of no use. The exhortations of the Richmond papers to the citizens not to be afraid—that the city will not be evacuated, and that the removal of stores, &c., is merely a precaution called for by ordinary prudence, are not worthy of much attention. It is, of course, desirable that everything like a popular panic should be avoided, inasmuch as it would be difficult to prevent its communicating itself to the army; and we know that the rebel army has never yet abandoned any city without declaring loudly before hand that they never would give it up, but would defend it to the last extremity; that the victor would only enter it over their dead bodies, and to find it a mass of smoking ruins. But there is always behind this froth a good deal of common sense, which has so far deprived the world of any of the satisfaction of witnessing any such displays of heroism, and is likely to do so to the end.

THE COTTON IN THE SOUTH.—A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Savannah, says that large quantities of cotton are collected at Augusta, and that a sharp fight is going on between the owners and the rebel authorities as to burning it:

"The rebels are not inclined to burn the town for the privilege of throwing away the cotton, and so it remains there intact and ready for our occupation, or, what is still better, for transportation to the City of Savannah, for sale, as soon as the Government will pursue a sensible course and the railroads are repaired. If the Government will assure a safe conduct to the cotton as against seizure by the Treasury Department, and a fair price to the owners for the same—say ten cents per pound—I venture to say that in less than three months at least 50,000 bales can be purchased in the City of Savannah from the interior, and *the greatest step taken to bring back the people to the Union than any other the Government can take.* The policy adopted in Savannah of taking every pound of cotton, without giving a receipt for the same, is a suicidal one, and ought at once to be changed. People who desire to return to the Union and enjoy all the privileges of a stable government once more, and whose property consists only of cotton, *can see but little in the policy of the national Government to commend it to their good feelings above the rebel Government, when the former seizes their all and sells it without giving them receipt or acknowledgment whereby they may hereafter enter a claim,* and, by establishing their loyalty, recover the value of their commodity and be able to live again."

We hope the Government will take some action to remedy the evils certain to follow the policy hitherto pursued on this subject. If it is designed not only to put down the rebellion, but to strip every Southern citizen of every dollar of property he has in the world, without regard to his loyalty, or to any other consideration than the greed of the parties engaged in the business, very well. But we may as well concede at once that the restoration of the Union and of amicable relations between the people of the North and South forms no part of the object of the war. The Southern people may be conquered and still become good citizens and faithful defenders of the Government and flag of the United States; but it is not in human nature to be plundered as well as beaten without cherishing lasting and bitter animosity toward their oppressors.

The Government of the United States is rich enough to despise such petty robbery on its own account, and it ought to be just and strong enough to forbid it on the part of its agents. We do not believe the great mass of the loyal people of the country desire or approve any other policy toward the people of the South, upon their surrender, than one of magnanimous justice. It is very certain that any other will greatly retard the restoration of those friendly feelings which must, in the future as in the past, constitute the real strength and stability of our Government.

The House of Representatives has repealed, without discussion or consideration of any sort, the law of last year providing for the purchase of cotton and other products of insurrectionary States. This was done on the report of the Committee of Commerce. The object of the law was one of too much importance to be thus summarily set aside.

AN OATH FOR MEMBERS OF THE BAR IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.—In January last Congress passed an act requiring all attorneys and counsellors in the courts of the United States to take the oath of office prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862. The attention of the Bar was called to the act yesterday in Judge BETTS' court, and none too soon, for after the 4th of March no one can practice in the United States Courts who has not taken the oath. The oath is a pretty stringent one, requiring the individual who takes it not only to swear allegiance to the Constitution, but also among other things, that he has not "voluntarily given *aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement* to persons engaged in armed hostility" against the United States.

We presume, however, that there will be none of the practitioners in the courts in this district who will not be able to take the oath; for although there have been some cases brought to confiscate property as belonging to persons engaged in the rebellion, in which *counsel* must have been given, as it certainly was in the cases of the privateersmen tried for piracy, yet such counsel could hardly have been intended by the law. But whatever was intended by the law, it stands on the statute-books, and must be complied with, so that there is likely to be a good deal of business about the clerk's offices of the United States Courts for the next few days, in taking the oaths of the lawyers, young and old.

GEORGIA AND THE CONFEDERACY.—The tone of Gov. BROWN'S Message to the Legislature of Georgia does not suit the Confederate authorities at Richmond. They think it calculated to sow dissension in the Confederate ranks, and to array the States against the central Confederate power. The Richmond *Whig* thus expresses its opinion of the general spirit and tendency of the document:

"From the reports of the Message, we can draw no inference except that Gov. BROWN is *thoroughly displeased with everything*, and, consequently, in a good humor with nothing. If we had been asking for charges on which to *frame an indictment against the Confederate authorities*, Gov. BROWN would have admirably suited our purpose. If we had demanded the best reasons for believing *our struggle against the Yankees to be vain and hopeless*, Gov. BROWN would have perfectly satisfied us. Had we been seeking an ally for the purpose of *reducing the people of these States to absolute despair*, Gov. BROWN would be just the man to select. But if we look for words of hope and comfort, for solace to our misfortunes, for devices by which our condition may be improved, and confidence restored to the country, we very much fear that we should have to appeal to some one else than Gov. BROWN."

The *Whig* has no very satisfactory mode of replying to Gov. BROWN. It cannot deny the truth of his statements, nor does it contest the justice of his complaints. All it can do, is to remind him that Georgia is by no means the only one of the Southern States that is in so bad a fix:

"We do not wish to argue with Gov. BROWN in regard to any of the complaints which he makes. We do not mean to say *that any or all of those complaints may not be well founded.* But we do say that Georgia is not by any means the only State that has had equal causes of irritation and annoyance. If there have been illegal impressments in Georgia, so have there been illegal impressments in *all the other States.* If Georgians have been arrested without authority of law, so have Carolinians and Alabamians. If people between eighteen and forty-five have been put into the army in Georgia, their fellow-citizens in other States have not escaped. If Georgia has been overrun by an invading army, all the other States on this side of the Mississippi, except North Carolina, and all on the other side except Texas, have suffered in a similar manner."

This is, indeed, rather cold comfort, but it is all the *Whig* has to administer.

It is very evident that, throughout the rebel States, a feeling of dissatisfaction is arising with the central Government which, in the present desperate condition of their military and financial affairs, betokens its overthrow. In ordinary times such disaffection might find vent in political action, but as things are now, it cannot. Hostility to the Confederate authorities inevitably implies and must involve a return to the Union. And that is the tendency of affairs in Georgia and other Southern States.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 2.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The Committee of Arrangements have published the programme for the Presidential inauguration, from which it appears that the President elect, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, the heads of departments, ex-members and members elect of Congress, Governors of States, officers of the Army and Navy, and others of distinction, will assemble in the Senate Chamber between the hours of 11 and 12. The oath of office will be administered to Vice-President elect JOHNSON by Vice-President HAMLIN, when the the former, at noon, will take his seat as the presiding officer of the Senate. Those assembled in the Senate Chamber will then proceed to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol, where, all being in readiness, the oath of office will be administered to the President elect by Chief-Justice CHASE, and the inaugural address delivered. Extensive arrangements have been made for the procession to accompany the President from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol. Thousands of strangers have already arrived, and many more are doubtless on their way. The 4th of March will be generally observed as a holiday, and the banks and the public offices will be closed.

A VISIT TO THE RETIRING SECRETARY.

To-day the chiefs of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department proceeded to the room of Secretary FESSENDEN, when Judge NATHAN SARGEANT, the Commissioner of Customs, in his own and their behalf, delivered a brief address expressive of their respect for him, on the eve of his retiring from the Treasury Department, and expressing their cordial wishes for his health and happiness. Secretary FESSENDEN replied in appropriate terms.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ACCEPTANCE.

Senator TRUMBULL and Representatives WILSON and DAWSON, acting as the Select Committee, to-day waited upon ANDREW JOHNSON and notified him of his election to the Vice-Presidency. They received from him him an oral response that he acquiesed in the action of the American people and accepted the trust confided to him. All of you, without a single exception, so far as I am aware, I found every gentleman here disposed to aid me. I can say to you, gentlemen, with entire frankness, that I believe my having been here will prove of very great benefit to myself from the information and experience I have acquired, and I trust it has not been disadvantageous to others or to the department. I think it would be better for the Government and for the country, if Congress and the gentlemen connected with the executive branch of the Government, better understood each other. I shall go back to the Senate with many opinions corrected and improved with regard to the conduct of the departments, especially that with which I have been connected. I think I shall be disposed to render justice to gentlemen who, placed in a situation like yours, labor in season and out of season for the public good, for what I conceive to be in these times a very inadequate remuneration for their services. I have no doubt the same is true with regard to all the other departments of the Government, with regard to my daily intercourse with you. Gentlemen, I can only say, in my position however we may be placed, relatively, either in the Department or elsewhere, no man in this country is above the rank of a gentleman, and every man who conspicuously performs his duty, is entitled to be treated as such. Acting upon this belief, I have regarded the humblest clerk in this office, so long as he discharged his duty honestly and faithfully, as my equal, and entitled not only to my protection, but to equal rights with myself. Gentlemen, you did not come here to make or hear speeches, and I will only add that I cordially reciprocate your kind wishes. At my age new friends are not easily made, but I shall indulge the hope that in leaving the department I shall not lose the regards of those whose friendship I have learned to value.

RETURNED TO PRIVATE LIFE.—Dr. ZACHARIE having trodden somewhat severely on sundry official corns at Washington and elsewhere, has concluded to withdraw from politics and return to his professional practice in this city. The doctor acted quite a conspicuous part at New-Orleans in the early stages of the occupation of that city by the national troops, and has once or twice we believe visited Richmond in the interest of the Government. If Secretary STANTON should need his services we presume they would be cheerfully rendered at the lowest rates.

FROM CITY POINT.

Impassable Mud—The Richmond Reports of an Intended Movement—Rebel Canards About Sherman—Looking After Guerrillas—Steady Stream of Deserters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, 27, 1865.

Mud, impassable mud, still prevents the possibility of any important movement on either side being attempted, even if such were in immediate contemplation. The rebel papers persist in asserting that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is massing his troops on our left, for the purpose of seizing the Southside Railroad; and as these veracious sheets have been in the habit, of late especially, of giving us such reliable accounts and prophecies of all our doings—not excepting Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, &c., of course we must religiously believe all they say. One thing certain is that if Gen. GRANT's right hand is at this moment holding the important secret object of any intended demonstration, on his part, it is a very safe bet that his left knows nothing at all about it. The Richmond papers can, therefore, amuse themselves and us as much as they think fit, with their ingenious speculations.

Last night there was a great amount of cheering going on along the rebel lines, the meaning of which our boys were puzzled to understand. Some of them, near enough to the entrenchments of the Johnnies to question them, asked aloud what it meant. "Only SHERMAN gone up with 30,000 men, that's all," shouted an elated Johnny. "O, you lie," replied the incredulous Yank; "they've only been increasing your rations for you." The only clue we have yet had to this hilarious demonstration, at our expense, is to be found in the following very cautious paragraph, in the news column of the Richmond *Dispatch* of to-day:

"The usual number of Sunday rumors were in circulation yesterday, the most agreeable of which—though, we regret to say, not the most authentic—was that SHERMAN had been killed and his army routed and driven into the jungles of South Carolina."

Well, we ought not to be greedy. While rejoicing, almost weekly, over the *fact* of a Savannah, Wilmington or Charleston having fallen, it would be cruel indeed to wish to deprive them, now and then, of cheering themselves with a little "Sunday rumor."

A party of guerrillas having made their appearance in the region back of Harrison's Landing, a portion of the United States Fifth Cavalry, under the command of Capt. MASON, left yesterday to go and look after them. After leaving Harrison's Landing our cavalry struck off to Malvern Hill, down the Chickahominy, to near Jones' Bridge, but without encountering any of the game for which they had had to travel, night and day, over such abominable roads. They returned to City Point to-night, coming by the way of Charles City. One feature Capt. MASON and his brother officers found among the majority of the old men, women and children inhabiting that desolated country, and that is, an intense desire to see peace restored to their unhappy homes, even under the protection of the old flag. "I'd rather my boy would go along with you uns," said a mother to one of our officers. Another officer was accosted, furtively, by a young woman with the following question: "When you uns take our uns what do you uns do? Make em fight on t'other side?" The officer, of course, assured her we did no such thing, and asked her how she came to think so. "They all tell us so here," was her reply. Thus, although cannon balls have been banging away at the walls of prejudice and untruth surrounding these people for the last four years, although one would think that Gen. GRANT's order respecting rebel deserters must have permeated, by this time into every nook and corner of Virginia, here are people, under our very noses, who actually believe that we want to decoy them, only to put them in our ranks, or into prisons to starve them. From the Potomac to the mouth of the Mississippi there is only one class of people in the South who really understand us, who read the signs of the times correctly, and cannot be hood winked by any amount of lying from the insurgent leaders—and those are the poor despised blacks. The most ignorant slave, I verily believe, could have answered that woman's question for her correctly, and would not be open to any such hallucination.

Deserters continue to come in; no fewer than 260 having arrived at City Point yesterday; the largest batch I have yet seen. Whispers about the evacuation of Petersburgh still continue,—(I mean that they are stealthily abandoning the place, little by little,)—but I can trace the rumor to no authentic source. All we know is that there is everything to make it likely, nothing whatever to make it the reverse; and that where we find so much smoke we naturally expect fire.

J. R. HAMILTON.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The New-York Sanitary Question—Proposed Substitute for the Health Bill—Condition of the Streets of New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Thursday, March 2.

A very sharp discussion of the health question of the City of New-York is going forward before the Assembly Health Committee. The hearing began last evening, was continued this morning, and will be again continued this afternoon. Dr. RAMSAY, of the City Inspector's Department, opened the discussion last evening, speaking in support of the existing sanitary organization of New-York. He presented statistical tables to show the incorrectness of those presented to the committee by the friends of the Health Bill at previous hearings. He took the ground also that while there is much that is wrong in the sanitary condition of the City of New-York, much which the health officers are not empowered to remedy, still the city is the most healthy of any large city in the world. He presented a large amount of statistics relating to the sanitary condition of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and other cities, to support his theory. Dr. SAYRE, resident physician of New-York, presented to the committee a bill, which he proposed to substitute for the Health Bill already before them. He took the ground that his bill was efficient in its provisions, while that previously under consideration was not practical and definite enough, and would, if passed, be found a failure. Rev. Mr. HALLIDAY, who has labored for many years among the poor of New-York, addressed the committee with much feeling and earnestness in behalf of the poor of the city. He took the ground that whatever might be said of the existing sanitary organization of the city, the existing state of things, which he described as "horrible and infernal," has come about under the direct cognizance of the officers of the city. It was demanded by every consideration of humanity that there should be a change and a reform. This morning, CHARLES TRACY, Esq., Judge KIRKLAND and Dr. WOOD urged upon the committee the claims of sanitary reform. The present "horrible" condition of the streets, and tenements of the poor in New-York, is portrayed with much eloquence and effect, by those who are endeavoring to inaugurate a reform. The discussion will probably be extended for several hearings.

Both Houses of the Legislature have been engaged upon general orders to-day, and the monotony of business has not been varied by incidents of special note.

The consideration of the Fire Department Bill before the Assembly committee, has been postponed until next week on Tuesday afternoon. Meanwhile the bill will be discussed in the Senate.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 2.

BILLS REPORTED.

Authorizing gas companies to lay pipes along plank roads and turnpikes.

To amend the Sunday liquor law.

Incorporating the New-York University Club.

Concerning passengers and vessels arriving at New-York.

Incorporating the New-York College of Dentistry.

Appropriating $125,000 for improving the navigation of the Hudson River.

Incorporating the New-York Sharpshooter's Club.

Incorporating the Seventy-first Regiment of New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

For the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the reduction of tolls.

To amend the excise law.

Relative to the enrollment of the National Guard.

Incorporating the New-York Pier and Warehousing Company.

Relative to the Surrogate's office of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Increasing the rate of interest on the Croton Water Works bonds.

Authorizing a railroad in Eighty-sixth and other streets, New-York.

For the more speedy payment of wages of laborers employed by the Heads of Departments.

To regulate the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District.

Incorporating the company of the Garden of Fountains of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

To facilitate the construction of the West Shore Railroad.

Authorizing plank and turnpike road companies to collect additional tolls.

For the more speedy payment of laborers employed by heads of the departments of New-York.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

The Metropolitan Paid Fire Department Bill, without amendment.

Mr. COZANS moved to substitute the New-York Common Council Ordinance.

Lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Altaben, Christie, Cozans, Humphrey, Shafer, Smith Woodruff—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Angel, Bailey, Bell, Cole, Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Havens, Hayt, Hobbs, Julian, Laimbeer, Strong, White—19.

Also, the bill to establish a State institution for the blind. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 2.

Mr. REED introduced a bill to prevent the rendering of false certificates of death in New-York.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the charter of the International Insurance Company of New-York.

For the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Croton Aqueduct Works.

CONSOLIDATION OF NEWSPAPERS.—The two Baptist newspapers in this city, the *Examiner* and the *Chronicle*, have been consolidated into one journal, which makes its appearance this week printed upon an enlarged sheet. The combined paper is published by an association, and is owned by the former proprietors of the separate journals. Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, the editor of the *Chronicle*, and a gentleman who is widely known outside of his denomination as a writer of ability, retires from active editorial duty, but he is one of the chief proprietors of the *Examiner & Chronicle*. He thus gives to the paper the support of his name and influence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it be possible to influence those who have charge of the arrangements for the grand procession next Saturday, so far as to induce them to bring Madison-avenue into the proposed route of march? I make this plea on behalf of a large number of citizens who reside on that avenue, above Twenty-sixth-street, which street, on former occasions, has been made the up-town limit for parades. If the soldiers and societies which participate in that great demonstration, should pass through Madison-avenue as far as Thirty-fourth or Thirty-seventh street, we think they would meet with a reception from the people in that locality which would fully recompense them for the additional fatigue which they might thereby incur. G. H. G.

OWENS' SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE.—Mr. OWENS' matinée to-morrow will embrace, in addition to his famous character of *Solon Shingle*, DANCE's comedietta of "Who Speaks First." It will be the only afternoon performance of "Solon Shingle" to be given this season.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader: and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Every Day adds Fresh Testimony to the value of

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing in the world. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair, *is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be freely given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu
Is the Great Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA
Is the Great Blood Purifier.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

Dr. Lighthill can be consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,) from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., on
DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all diseases of the
EAR, THROAT, AND
AIR-PASSAGES.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Handkerchief only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Tuing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Those who desire brilliancy of complexion, must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Recollect it is no patent medicine. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Quantity vs. Quality.—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—THE DOSE IS SMALL. Those who desire a large quantity—and large doses of medicine—are.

I CAN SUIT ALL.

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also called Liverspot,) and Lentigo or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than of a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them WITHOUT INJURING THE TEXTURE OR COLOR OF THE SKIN, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these discolorations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.

For sale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.; DUDLEY & STAFFORD, No. 69 Beekman-st., and FRAZER & LEE, No. 20 Beekman-st.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Call for

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Dr. PERRY treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching. No charge for consultation. Inclose stamp for circular.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
affections of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA
cured by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
No. 816 Broadway, near 13th-st.

Second-hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines for sale, to rent, and operators with machines sent into families, by J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., up stairs.

Also, the up-town agency for Brown's celebrated PATENT BABY TENDERS.

Trusses, Supporters, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS" cures Rupture. No pressure on the back or chord. Light, clean, easy.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give charts daily.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

The Elliptic Lock-stitch Sewing-Machine.
RUN BY HOT AIR.
A. B. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

A Silent Sewing Machine.
WILCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BETTS—DOLSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 28, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rector, Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., WILLIAM M. BETTS, of Stamford, Conn., and ANNA, daughter of Henry W. Dolson, Esq., of this city.

BURTIS—SIMONSON.—In this city, on Thursday, March 2, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, THEODORE E. BURTIS and CORNELIA M., only daughter of T. W. Simonson, of Glen Cove, L. I.

LEFLER—JAMES.—On Tuesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. F. Janes, father of the bride, at the Broadway Tabernacle, ALBERT LEFLER, D. D. S., and Miss LUCY AMELIA JAMES, all of this city.

OAKLEY—BRUNDAGE.—On Thursday, March 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. G. J. Geer, HOBART OAKLEY and MARY, youngest daughter of James H. Brundage, all of this city.

SMITH—COLLINS.—On Thursday, March 2, by Rev. Dr. HAGADY, CORNELIUS SMITH and EMMA J. COLLINS, all of this city. No cards.

☞ Morristown papers please copy.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—On Wednesday, March 1, Mrs. FRANCES BRADLEY, widow of Justus Bradley, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, Wm. C. Bradley, No. 283 Broome-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BURR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 2, JONATHAN STURGES, infant son of Andrew and Ida Burr.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, Lee-av., near Wilson-st., on Friday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 23, EDWARD F. HOWARD, formerly of Newburyport, aged 42 years.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

LABEY.—On Thursday, March 2, GEORGE T. LABEY, aged 32 years.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Pyramid Lodge No. 480, F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, and the members of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the church, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

LEE.—Suddenly, at Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, March 1, of inflammation of the lungs, GEORGE HENRY LEE, of the City of Newark, N. J., aged 47 years.

His remains were taken to East Chester, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

LOCKWOOD.—At Rome, Italy, on Friday, Jan. 27, MARIE LOUISE, wife of Alfred Lockwood, and daughter of Eliss Wade, Jr., of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 21 West 26th-st., on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PUFFER.—On Thursday, March 2, of measles, CORNELIA DE PEYSTER, only daughter of George D. and Eliza G. Puffer, aged 12 months and 8 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 423 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

ROACH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 28, of scarlet fever, HAMILTON, only son of Walter and Elizabeth Roach, aged 8 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 104 West 22d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Evergreens Cemetery.

SAWYER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 1, SARAH, wife of Roswell H. Sawyer, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. W. Miner, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 295 Adelphi-st., on Friday, March 3, at 2½ P. M.

SKIDDY.—On Wednesday evening, March 1, Mrs. REBECCA E. SKIDDY.

Funeral service, with High Mass, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Nativity, in 2d-av., between 3d and 3c sts.

STUTTLES.—At White Plains, Westchester County, on Thursday, March 2, JOHN STUTTLES, aged 48 years.

From his birth to death, a servant in the family of the late Minott Mitchell, Esq.

TEMPLE.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 1, after a long and painful illness, LOUISA MARIA, beloved wife of Rev. D. T. Temple, and daughter of the late Isaac Newlin, of Fishkill, N. Y.

Peacefully trusting in Jesus, she fell asleep.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
GOLD AND SILVER.
For FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCH CHAINS—NEW STYLES.
TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, ONE, TWO, THREE and FIVE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS
of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, and FIVE HUNDRED to TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
New Styles—Just received—THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.
FINE GOLD—NEW STYLES—SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FIREWORKS
For the 4th of March celebration.
On hand, a complete assortment, of good quality, at fair prices. (Twenty-eighth year.)
JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden Lane.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

ALL DISCHARGED OFFICERS, NON-commissioned officers and privates who have served during the present war, are invited to take part in the celebration of the victories of the Union armies, and join in the procession on SATURDAY next.
March 1, 1865. HAMILTON FISH,
Chairman of the Committee on Invitations.

CHRONIC CATARRH:

ITS
SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND EFFECTS.
A FEW PRACTICAL REMARKS BY
DR. LIGHTHILL,
Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh."
NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages and those cavities of the head communicating with them. Insignificant as it appears in its first stages, it is apt in its progress to become instrumental in causing the loss or impairment of smell, taste, hearing and sight, and of creating serious constitutional derangements, not unfrequently terminating in consumption.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

A feeling of irritation, sensitiveness, heat or pain is experienced in the nose, the edges of which are red and swollen, and which is stopped up sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and occasionally on both, rendering respiration through it either difficult or impossible. The irritation in the nose produces a frequent desire to sneeze, and is accompanied with a discharge of either clear aerid water, or what is far oftener the case, a profuse, thick, yellowish and extremely offensive matter, which forms one of the most characteristic features of the disease, and is a source of the greatest annoyance and danger. As the disease progresses, this secretion becomes purulent, increases in quantity, and assumes an exceedingly fetid odor. It escapes not only by the nose, but passes into the throat, producing irritation there, and requiring frequent expectoration, hawking or scraping for its removal. As its passage into the throat is very much facilitated by a horizontal position of the body, sleep is frequently disturbed by a sensation of choking in consequence, and many are obliged to lie in a semi-recumbent position to obtain the necessary sleep.

Owing to the heat in the head the watery portion of the discharge often evaporates, and assuming a condition of solidity, is deposited upon the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat, in the shape of crusts or hardened lumps. The accumulation of these incrustations produces a feeling of discomfort, and narrows the nasal passages so as to embarrass respiration. Therefore, frequent efforts have to be made to remove them, either by forcibly blowing the nose, or by persistent hawking—a practice as disagreeable to the one affected as it is to those around him. After the removal, that side of the incrustation which adhered to the mucous membrane will sometimes be found bloody, a fact which explains the force required for its dislodgment. During sleep these incrustations accumulate more rapidly, and the feeling is therefore most uncomfortable in the morning. Sometimes all efforts to clear the throat are futile until after breakfast, or after some stimulant had been swallowed. Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose takes place frequently, sometimes attacking the bones, when small particles of that substance will occasionally be found mixed with the discharge.

The breath assumes an excessively fetid and sickening odor, and becomes occasionally so offensive as to render the patient an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

The accumulation of the discharge, together with the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, renders respiration through the nasal passages very difficult, and oftentimes impossible, necessitating respiration principally through the mouth—a method very deleterious to the general health, but more particularly so to the lungs, which become weak and irritable. The voice loses its musical quality, and assumes a discordant, harsh and nasal character; the sense of smell becomes much impaired or entirely lost, and the same effect, though less frequent, is produced on taste. Occasionally, while blowing the nose, a crackling or bubbling sound is heard in the ears, and hearing becomes quite thick or stopped up, but returns suddenly with something like a snapping sound. This phenomena may be repeated several times, until hearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with noises in the head of every conceivable description, materially increasing the distress of the sufferer.

The eyes are apt to become weak, irritable and disposed to water on exposure to cold and wind, or after the slightest exertion. A pain, more or less acute, or a distressing feeling of pressure, is experienced over the eyes, and sometimes on the top or back of the head, and also pain in the face, closely resembling neuralgia, for which it is very often mistaken. The distress in the head weakens the memory, and produces irritability and moroseness of disposition. The stomach generally suffers more or less, is weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases the system becomes feeble and prostrated.

This is manifested by a disposition to drowsiness and sleep, an aversion to either physical or mental exertion, and a feeling of fatigue and weakness.

Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling downward, and producing throat affections, bronchitis, and finally consumption. It may be safely asserted that, after hereditary predisposition, catarrh is the most frequent and important cause of this fatal complaint.

The symptoms of catarrh vary considerable in different individuals, and the degree of their severity depends upon constitutional idiosyncrasies and various external influences. With some the complaint continues for a number of years in a mild form, and without causing any of the injurious results above described, while with others all the worst effects are produced in a short space of time, and cases, apparently most harmless, may, through imprudent exposure, additional cold, or unfavorable changes of the weather, suddenly exhibit all the violence and malignity which characterizes the severest ones.

CAUSES OF CATARRH.

Any inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat or nose is favorable to the production of Catarrh. Ordinary colds, if neglected or aggravated by additional exposure, are very apt to become chronic and run into Catarrh, and are the cause in nearly two-thirds of all the cases that present themselves. Scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, and all the diseases affecting the throat, the inhalation of dust, impure atmosphere or acrid vapors, are among its most frequent inciting causes. Catarrh attacks in preference those possessing a feeble or scrofulous constitution and a lymphatic temperament; individuals of soft fibres, respiring an impure or confined atmosphere, or whose systems are debilitated by insufficient or unsubstantial nourishment; persons enervated by severe mental labor, physical excesses or exhaustive diseases; those who lead a life of indolence, or dwell, either from choice or necessity, in damp, ill-ventilated places, deprived of pure air and the necessary sunshine. Persons who are exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, or insufficiently protected against cold, scrofulous children, chlorotic females and those recently confined. In fact, whatever debilitates the system or vitiates the constitution, favors the development of catarrh. Its great prevalence in this country is owing to the sudden and frequent changes of the weather and temperature, to the extensive travel by rail where persons are confined in dusty, badly-ventilated, over-crowded and over-heated cars. With the mail population it can often be traced to the extensive and inordinate use of tobacco, which enervates the system and produces local inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat. In the females, to indolent and sedentary habits and their confinement to darkened rooms and parlors, whence the benedecent sunshine is sedulously excluded for the benefit of furniture, carpets, and complexion. This style of living renders the constitution weak and puny, highly sensitive to cold or to changes of the weather, and unable to resist any shock to the system. With children it often arises from the foolish and imprudent exposure of their arms and legs, which are left uncovered from a fancied idea that it improves their appearance. This practice cannot be too severely reprehended, for it causes an unequal circulation and consequent congestions. As the mucous membrane of the nasal passages is the most sensitive surface exposed, repeated attacks of cold are the result of this absurd custom, and catarrh not unfrequently follows.

TREATMENT OF CATARRH.

Catarrh has been considered an incurable disease, and on the strength of that supposition, has been neglected by both the profession and the public.

The author has for years past made this complaint his special study; was the first to publish a minute description of its nature, symptoms and effects, and has, by doing so, directed the attention of both the profession and the public to the vast importance of the subject.

By the established success of the treatment as instituted and perfected by him, he has proved beyond dispute the curability of catarrh, if properly treated. All doubts of the corrected of this statement will be dispelled by the perusal of the annexed testimonials from parties occupying well-known positions in society.

FROM J. S. BEECHER, ESQ., FIRM OF IVES, BEECHER & CO., NO. 98 FRONT-ST.

CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Lighthill to those affected with catarrh or diseases of the throat, as I have myself suffered for some years past from those difficulties, and been relieved by the Doctor's efficient and skillful treatment.

J. S. BEECHER.

FROM MAJ. ALVIN WALKER, PAYMASTER U.S.A.

No. 63 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

I have been suffering from catarrh in a severe and complicated form for many years, which was very much aggravated by exposure in the field, and threatened the most serious consequences.

I placed myself under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill, who was highly recommended to me, and to whom I am indebted for a radical cure.

I cannot but speak in terms of the highest praise of Dr. Lighthill's skill and method of treating catarrh.

ALVIN WALKER.

No. 197 LEXINGTON-AV., NEW-YORK.

I cheerfully add my testimony in regard to Dr. Lighthill's treatment of catarrh, as I have experienced the greatest benefit from his treatment, after some of our most celebrated physicians failed to relieve me.

B. R. BIXBY, Office No. 56 Greenwich-st.

Dr. Lighthill has been very successful in treating my case of catarrh, entirely removing the trouble incident to this disorder, to which I have been subject for some years. H. A. DOWB, No. 14 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

No. 312 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

I have been for a long time affected with chronic catarrh, and an affection of the throat, which last Spring became so bad that I could not sleep from incessant coughing, continued dull pain in my head, &c., &c.

I applied to several physicians, but without any relief; my friends all thought I was affected with that sure and fatal disease, consumption. I at last applied to Dr. Lighthill, and am happy to state that under his treatment I have greatly improved, my cough has left me, and my nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much better that I look for its permanent restoration as a fixed fact. I cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrh or throat affections to apply to Dr. Lighthill, feeling assured they will derive great benefit from so doing.

No. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having been a sufferer from catarrh, I am enabled, from personal experience, to indorse Dr. Lighthill's mode of treatment, and can heartily recommend it to those affected with that disease.

H. N. SMITH, firm of
SMITH, MARTIN & CO., Bankers

CATARRH OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING CURED.

FROM W. D. ALLEN, ESQ., CASHIER OF THE EXCHANGE BANK, GREENCASTLE, IND.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for more than twenty years; have been treated by a number of physicians, without receiving any benefit, and used a great many so-called remedies, with no beneficial result.

I was recommended to Dr. Lighthill, and placed myself under his treament. In a few months my catarrh entirely disappeared, my throat became perfectly well and my general health is now better than it has been for years. *I consider myself entirely cured.* Not being a resident of this city, I refer to the following gentlemen for any substantiation of these facts:

P. M. BRYSON, Esq., Pres. Phenix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st.
W. H. LARRABEE, Esq., Editorial Department, Brooklyn *Union.*
Messrs. McILVAINE & BROS., No. 48 Broad st.
W. D. ALLEN,
Cashier Exchange Bank,
Greencastle, Ind.

FROM W. LARRABEE, ESQ.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN DAILY UNION,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1865.

I have been personally acquainted with W. D. Allen, Esq., mentioned in the above testimonial, for twenty years. I know him to be a man of high social position, unimpeachable character, and of strong common sense. He is not likely to be mistaken or deceived, and I rely, without question, on any statement he makes.

W. H. LARRABEE.

This is to certify that I have been affected with catarrh for some years, which produced partial deafness. I consulted Dr. Lighthill, and at once placed myself under his care. I am now *entirely free from catarrh.* My throat is perfectly healthy, and my hearing is greatly improved.

P. E. NOLAN,
Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane-st., New-York.

☞ Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted on CATARRH, DEAFNESS, and all diseases of the EAR, THROAT, and AIR-PASSAGES, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., at his residence,

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The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells, and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent. per month on the entire capital, and with the developments to be made with the unusually large working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

FEE SIMPLE INTERESTS.

1.
150 acres D. Gaines Farm, on Horse Creek, laying nearly a mile on either side of the creek—an excellent piece of oil territory.

2.
20 acres Stuart's Run, all boring land on each side of the run, within a mile of the great U. S. Well, on Pit-hole Creek, McKinley Farm.

3.
85 acres Graham Farm, on Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the U. S. Co's well—over 50 acres fine boring land, one of the finest farms on the Creek, and not to be excelled for oil purposes.

4.
110 acres Shirk Farm, on Sugar Creek, two miles above Cooperstown, where heavy oil is found—a fine location, and a very long distance on the Creek.

5.
38 acres Fry farm, on Cherry Tree Run—all boring land, and full of streams—a splendid piece of oil territory, one mile from Cherry Tree.

6.
5 acres McClure Farm, on Cherry Run, lying one half mile above Plumer, which is very promising for oil purposes.

7.
250 acres Tidioute Creek, running one mile on the creek—100 acres fine boring land.

8.
30 acres Haworth Farm, on Pit-hole Creek—a beautiful site, all boring land, two miles above the great Well, and the property is believed to be fully as valuable as the Smith Farm on Cherry Run.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

9.
½ working interest in Lease No. 18, McClamont Farm, Cherry Run, on which there is a well now going down.

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½ working interest in Lease No. 4, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well now drilling, night and day—A fine location, just above the Humboldt Works.

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½ working interest in lease No. 10, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well going down, and a good situation, below the Humboldt Works.

12.
¼ working interest in Lease No. 8, Lamb Farm—an excellent lease, with a well now being put down.

13.
Lease No. 6, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one half the oil, for fourteen (14) years—adjoining the great Heydrick Well, which has turned out over 54,000 bbls. of oil, and is still pumping over 60 bbls. per day. Well to be put down and completed at once on this lease.

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15.
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16.
Lease of 15 acres Haworth Farm for twenty-five (25) years, for one half the oil, on Pit-hole Creek, lying on both sides of the Creek, and a selection of his Farm of over (400) acres. Seven (7) wells to be put down on this property at once, free of all expense to this Company.

17.
Lease of 10 acres, being a selection from 76 acres of the Heydrick Farm, on Muskrat Run, near Pit-hole, for one-half the oil. This is a valuable piece of oil territory.

18.
Lease No. 2, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, only a few rods from the great United States Well. Well to be put down free of expense.

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20.
Lease No. 5, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil. Well to be put down by the company.

21.
Lease No 1, Prather Farm, ⅝ working interest, on which there is a well going down.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

22.
⅜ working interest Grocery well and lease, Smith Farm Cherry Run. This is a flowing well and now producing 200 barrels per day. Our interest in this well is.....90 bbls.

23.
¾ working interest Coquette Well, Egbert Farm, Oil Creek, now flowing 600 barrels per day. Our interest in this well over.....80 bbls.

24.
⅜ free interest, Lady Washington Well and lease, Blood Farm, Oil Creek, now pumping 80 barrels per day. Our interest in this well.....10 bbls.

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The property has been carefully selected by merchants, and placed before the public, not for the purpose of making money out of selling the stock, but for the development of their lands, which are acknowledged to be among the best in the oil region. Their two farms on Pit-hole, in fee simple, are considered very fine boring territory, and on which they are to commence work at once.

Their producing property consists of an interest in the celebrated Coquette Well, the largest flowing well in existence; and will guarantee prompt dividends from date of the organization.

The Trustees have reserved for working capital, $50,000.

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FEE SIMPLE.

Forty (40) acres of the Graham Farm, Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the great Fraser Well, (flowing 250 bbls. per day) and in direct line between it and the great Oil Creek Wells, Coquette, Jersey and Maple Shade,—30 acres of fine boring land. This is considered one of the finest locations on this favorite Creek.

Twenty (20) acres of the Bromley Farm, Pit-hole Creek,—all selected boring land, lying near where the celebrated Cherry Run and Pit-hole Creeks nearly touch each other. These two farms will be fully developed at once.

One hundred (100) acres on Tidioute Creek, in a fine location, 40 acres of fine boring land, lying 150 rods on the Creek. This locality is fast coming into favor with oil men. It is very near the Economite Wells, which have been pumping for a long time.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

One eighth (⅛) working interest in 138 acres on Pit-hole Creek, making nearly a mile on the creek, being the selection of boring lands from the five farms, Keech, Vose, Turner, Fleming and Lake. Three wells are now being put down on this property, and others will be commenced as soon as engines can be placed on the ground.

Five (5) leases, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, on the Keister Farm, on Cherry Run. Wells will be sunk on this valuable property at once. Wells bored upon this run have seldom, if ever, failed in producing oil.

Three (3) leases, Nos 7, 8, 9, on Pit-hole Run (Heydrick farm.) These leases are very near large producing wells, and are looked upon by experts as very fine property.

Two (2) leases, Nos. 12 and 13, Henry Bend, near the Heydrick well, now pumping 60 barrels per day.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

One-sixteenth (1-16) working interest in the celebrated Coquette well, the largest flowing well in the country, producing 650 barrels per day. It is unnecessary to describe this very valuable piece of property, as every one having any interest in oil knows its worth. It has no rival in even this rich locality.

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The interests of this company embrace the following described properties, situated in Western Virginia and on Oil Creek Venango County, Pa.

No. 1. Two hundred and five acres fee simple on Bull Creek, Western Virginia, in the best oil territory in that district. This tract has an entire front of over one mile of boring territory on Bull Creek and its tributaries, giving ample boring territory for over one hundred wells, and is within three miles of the Ohio River, affording the best facilities for the transportation of oil.

No. 2. Lease of one and a half acres on Horse Neck, Western Virginia. Two wells, each yielding thirty barrels per day, giving to the company two-thirds of the oil, or forty barrels per day. One well now down 240 feet, promising equally satisfactory returns. Also, vats of 1,200 barrels capacity, office buildings, &c.

No. 3. Lease (twenty years) of two acres on Horse Neck, Western Virginia, joining the last-named property. One-eighth of the working interest. One new well, now producing sixteen barrels per day, and increasing, giving to this interest now two barrels daily. One well now down and ready for tubing.

No. 4. Consists of a royalty for ninety-nine years of all the oil produced on lease, known as the Collins Lease, of two acres, on the Blood Farm, Oil Creek, Venango County, Penn. Five wells now down on this property, producing one hundred barrels per day, giving to this interest about eight barrels daily, free of cost. Now preparing to put down two more wells. This property is in the best oil-producing territory on Oil Creek.

No. 5. Fifteen acres in fee simple, on Alleghany River and Horse Creek, Venango County, Penn., giving a river front on the Alleghany of about twenty rods, and about the same on the Horse Creek. Within twenty rods of this property one well is now producing fifty barrels per day. Several new wells, lately struck, and joining this property, are now producing oil in paying quantities.

The above property, leases and interests were all secured in August, 1864, and the company is started on the same basis as was then adopted.

The present production is over fifty barrels per day. Taken at the low estimate of $8 per barrel, $400 per day, and twenty-five working days to the month, or $10,000 per month, or 2 per cent. on the par value, and 3½ per cent. on the subscription price.

Recent developments on Pit-hole Creek have greatly increased the value of the Alleghany River property, and numerous applications for leases on terms favorable to the company have already been made.

A report of a committee sent out by parties in Boston can be seen at the office. No. 11 Wall-st.

Subscription books, for a limited number of shares, open at the office of GEO. F. THOMAE, JR., & BRO., No. 11 WALL-ST., New-York, where full particulars can be obtained.

INEXHAUSTIBLE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

MARCUS C. RIGGS, President.
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Treasurer.
CLOSING OF BOOKS.

The stock of this company is nearly all subscribed. Parties desiring to obtain an interest in its valuable properties should apply at once. Full particulars can be had from SHREVE & KENDRICK, No. 38 Wall-st., JOHN VAN ORDEN, East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

THE HEYDRICK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax) from the earnings of the company for the month of February, payable on and after March 3, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 2d to the 4th inst., inclusive. CHAS. H. BRAINE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1865.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this company have this day declared a regular monthly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, from the receipts of the last month, payable on the 16th day of March, at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1865.

500 ACRES ON TIONESTA CREEK, Warren County, Penn., in fee; also, oil wells, property and leases, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Canada and Virginia. JAMES T. HAYDEN,
At Wed W. Clarke & Co.'s, No. 10 Pine-st.

PETROLEUM.

DE KALB

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$350,000

35,000 SHARES, AT $10 EACH,
PAID IN FULL.

SECOND GREAT WELL
Just struck on Pithole Creek.

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS PER DAY.

This new well now indisputably proves Pithole Creek to be second to none as a great oil producing region.

The DE KALB COMPANY
OWN 120 ACRES IN FEE,
almost adjoining this new great well, and applications are now being considered for leasing out a tract of three acres on very advantageous terms, and the company has now one engine at Funkville, on Oil Creek, which will be sent to Pithole Creek, and a new well sunk with great dispatch. Three more wells going down as rapidly as the weather will allow.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT.
TREASURER,
HENRY DE ZAVALA.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.
COUNSEL,
JOHN H. BIRD, No. 137 Broadway.
BANKERS,
CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.
TRUSTEES:

GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, No. 30 Broad-st.
J. KENNEDY SMYTH, No. 74 Broadway.
MAHLON S. FROST, No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville
EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 49 East 23d-st.
SAMUEL HASKELL, Platt, corner Gold-st.
J. VAN. RENSSALAER, Jr., No. 44 Exchange-place.
J. LEE SMITH, No. 92 Beekman-st.
RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 74 Broadway.
HENRY DE ZAVALA, No. 100 Broadway.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.—On Oil Creek—One acre on Bennehoff Farm, with TWO WELLS, one yielding forty barrels per day; the other, ready to tube, flowed ten barrels per day, on striking oil.
No. 2.—Fr st Refinery, Buildings, Office, &c., &c.
No. 3.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES IN FEE on Pithole Creek.
No. 4.—1,300 acres in fee on the Little Kanawha.
Subscription Books will remain open until the 16th day of March at the office of the company's bankers.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
NO. 30 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 15.
ORDERS FROM OUT OF TOWN IMMEDIATELY ATTENDED TO.

PETROLEUM

BOOKS CLOSING.

The subscription books will close on March 1, after which no stock will be sold at the present subscription price of $1 per share. A limited number of shares will be sold for a few days at $3 per share.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY
Organized under the laws of New-York.

SHAREHOLDERS EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

A new 200 barrel well on Cherry Run.
A new 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.
A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above the Reed Well, close to the property of this company, on the McTate Farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.
Another well on the Hogg farm, close to this, is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.
A new 150 barrel well of fine Lubricating Oil has been struck on Sugar Creek, (the first well bored,) adjoining the Saunders farm, the property of this company, on which a well is nearly completed, with splendid show of Oil.
One acre (of the seven acres Homestead Reserve) on the Saunders farm, which farm belongs to this company, was sold a few days ago for $15,000 cash.
This company has five different properties on Sugar Creek, and they alone are worth to-day over one million dollars, and the entire properties of the company are worth to-day over five million of dollars.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES REMAINING, $3 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS $50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President, J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President, R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer, H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary, J. CONKLIN, New-York.
TRUSTEES

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
No. 1 CARROLL HALL, BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The property, embracing upward of 635 acres in different locations, has been selected with great care during the last three years by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, beside those already completed and producing, making in all thirteen wells already on the property.

Every acre of the company's property is bottom and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Alleghany River, opposite Horse Creek, Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams where the lands are being rapidly developed with the most encouraging prospects.

The trustees feel confident they will be able to declare and continue handsome dividends shortly after the books close.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained at
WISHART & CO.'S PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York,
And at the office of H. F. DEVOE & SONS, Bankers, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.

THE BUCKEYE STATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, 300,000 SHARES,
PAR VALUE, TWO DOLLARS.

One hundred thousand shares reserved by the Company for the development of the property.

President,
THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE.
Vice-President,
GEORGE B. CORNISH.
Secretary and Treasurer,
N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN.
Counsel,
HENRY J. SCUDDER,
No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

Trustees:

THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.
S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., New-York.
GEORGE B. CORNISH, of New-York.
J. H. PULESTON, No. 69 Broadway, New-York.
N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN, No. 61 William-st., New-York.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PICKRELL, of Baltimore, Md.

The property of the Company consists of about twelve hundred acres of selected oil territory in Washington County, Ohio, distributed into fifteen tracts, all within a radius of ten miles of the City of Marietta. Three tracts, of two hundred and three acres, are located on Long Run; four tracts, of four hundred acres, on the Little Muskingum; and the other tracts are distributed upon Fight Mile Creek, Fifteen Mile Creek, Morse Run, and the west fork of Morse River, on Paw-Paw Creek, and on Whipple Run.

This property is represented by experts to be of the most promising character, oil indications abounding, especially on Long Run, where wells of other companies are now producing large supplies of heavy lubricating oil. Twelve wells are in process of boring, and machinery, tools, engines and everything necessary for the rapid development of the property are being procured.

The entire purchase money having been paid, the company is now in full possession of the property.

A limited number only of the 100,000 reserved shares may be obtained at the subscription price of $1, being full paid stock without further assessment, at the office of
SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,
No. 61 William-st.
S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., and
RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 38 Pine-st.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB R. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

PETROLEUM.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL
PETROLEUM COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE
MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
IN
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES,
AT
$10 PER SHARE, NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AND SECURITIES TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR STOCK.

OFFICES:
NO. 24 EMPIRE BUILDING,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Post-office address, Box No. 5,368, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT SASSETT, Secretary.
H. J. BURTIS, Mining Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

THE WELLS OF THE COMPANY ARE NOW PRODUCING OIL.

Payment for stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or Government bonds and securities, which bonds and securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York City, or to "Atlantic Bank, Treasury of the New-York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, No. 142 Broadway, New-York City."

Prospectus sent to any address on application, containing a full and clear account of the operations of this MOST SUCCESSFUL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, Room No. 29.

OIL STOCKS

bought and sold on commission, at private sale, and at the regular Petroleum Stock Board.

McKINLEY,	KYND FARM,
EXCELSIOR,	OCEANIC,
FOUNTAIN,	CLIFTON,
UNITED STATES,	BERGEN COAL AND OIL,
DEVON,	LOOMIS,
DUTCHMAN RUN,	NORTHERN LIGHT,

and others.

LIST OF PRICES published daily, and information cheerfully furnished of all Dividend Companies.

PETROLEUM.

PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.
SHARES $100 EACH.
WORKING CAPITAL $500,000 IN STOCK, AND $100,000 IN CASH.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, of New-York.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, of Stout & Tuttle, Leather Dealers, No. 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
RICHARD J. SHERMAN, of Richard Sherman & Co., No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
LEWIS BENTON, Counselor-at-Law, of New-York.
WM. F. HALL, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
R. S. SANDS, of Andrus & Cole, Boston, Mass.
Hon. LEVI PARSONS, of San Francisco, California.

BANKERS:

RICHARD SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.

The property of this company consists of a perpetual lease of 75.0 acres of oil territory in San Luis, Obispo County, California, with a frontage of ten miles on the Pacific Coast, and from the reports of Prof. Silliman, Col. Williamson, and others, it contains the richest oil springs, wells, and territory yet discovered.

A Prospectus, Reports, and a limited amount of Stock at $20 per share, can be had by applying personally or by letter to

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway.
RICHARD SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.
LEWIS BENTON, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 20

PETROLEUM.
ORIGINAL INVESTMENT.

The owners of 15 different properties, well selected in Venango and Clarion Counties, Penn., in whose immediate vicinities numerous wells have been bored and are now boring, offer their lands to any company of gentlemen who will subscribe before 1st of April, 1865, sufficient working capital to sink 15 wells, viz: one on each farm. They are willing to take all their interest in the stock of any company formed. Any one desirous of taking a chance in Petroleum may be assured of doing so on the original foundation, and will be guaranteed by a satisfactory and prominent banker. Full maps of the property, with plans and every information, may be had at the office of THOS. J. McKEE, Esq., No. 67 Wall-st, New-York City.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above company will take place at the office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 60, New-York, on MONDAY, March 6, 1865, and a meeting of the trustees will be held at the same office on TUESDAY, March 7, 1865.

J. S. CLARK, President.

OIL WELLS, AND UNPRODUCTIVE PROPERTY DESIRABLY LOCATED ON OIL CREEK, CHERRY RUN, PIT-HOLE, ALLEGHENY RIVER, ALSO IN KENTUCKY, OHIO, WEST VIRGINIA AND CANADA.

JAMES T. HAYDEN,
AT WED W. CLARKE & CO'S.
NO. 10 PINE-ST.

EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable on the 10th of March, at the office of the company, No. 74 Beaver-st. The books will be closed from the 5th to 10th inclusive.

JOHN D. WING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1865.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

The United States Disintegrating Oil Company are now prepared to issue licenses to parties desirous of using their improved patented process for obtaining all the gold and silver contained in the ores. This process is very simple and inexpensive. Temporary office No. 74 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15.

OIL LAND FOR SALE CHEAP, FROM original owner, near Franklin, Venango Co., Penn. Part is coal and part bottom oil land. A flowing well a short distance off. Address EDWARD BRADY, Esq., No. 136 South 5th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
BILLOP SEAMAN, Cashier.
ANTHONY LANE, Assistant Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months on the capital stock of this bank, payable March 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed after the 23d inst. and reopened March 1.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

A. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 6-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1861,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED,
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NOTICE.
THE HOLMAN GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO,
has removed its office to No. 23 William-st.,
Rooms Nos. 13 and 14.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEILL, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP
OF 1864,
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
By WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the "Atlantic and Pacific Gold and Silver Mining Company," for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., on Monday the 13th day of March, inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. N. SEWALL, Secretary.

UNION BANK, New-York, Feb. 14, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Bank are notified that the annual election for the choice of nine Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 94 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of March next. The Poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

CEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Surplus, $240,000.

OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-STREET.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECENT ACTION of the Board of Fire Insurance Companies of the City of New-York, *this Company is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance at such rebate from the present schedule of rates as shall accord with security to insurer and insured.*

W. D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN. R. SMITH, Secretary.

7-30 POPULAR LOAN.
U. S. GOVERNMENT
LOAN AGENTS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO

NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Take great pleasure in announcing to their numerous customers and the public, that they have been appointed

GOVERMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
National 7-30 Loan

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED IN SUMS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000, EACH DATED AUG. 15, 1864, AND ARE CONVERTIBLE, AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER, IN THREE (3) YEARS FROM THAT DATE INTO THE POPULAR 5-20 GOLD-BEARING INTEREST-BONDS.

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO SUPPLY THEM FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TO BANKS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, IN SUCH AMOUNTS AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

WM. S. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

AGENTS FOR
7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN

Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BANKS, BANKERS AND DEALERS
SUPPLIED WITH THE
NEW 7-30 LOAN,
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

PETRO

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Take great pleasure in announcing to their numerous customers and the public that they have been appointed GOVERNMENT AGENTS
For the sale of the
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000 each, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and are convertible at the option of the holder in three (3) years from that date into the popular 5-20 Gold bearing Interest Bonds.

We are fully prepared to supply them for immediate delivery to Banks, Bankers, and Brokers, in such amounts as may be required.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS
AND
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

UPWARD OF THIRTY THOUSAND certificates and recommendatory letters have been received, attesting the merits of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, clergymen, Governors, State Judges, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company, held at their office on the evening of Feb. 14, 1865, it was unanimously resolved, that it was deemed expedient to increase the capital stock from five hundred thousand dollars to one million dollars.

The stockholders of the company are hereby notified that the consent and subscription papers are now ready for their signatures, at the Brooklyn office, No. 1 Court-st., and at the New-York office, No. 139 Broadway.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Indenture of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1863, sealed proposals—indorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds"—addressed to R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon of SATURDAY, March 4, 1865, for sale to the undersigned of $30,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of said company. Refers to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN COMPOSE the Board of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year: Frederick Schuchardt, Morris K. Jesup, Allen Campbell, D. Willis James, James Robb, Platt Smith, H. L. Stout, Isaac H. Knox, and Charles L. Frost; and at a meeting of the Board held this day, James Robb, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Platt Smith, Esq., Vice-President.

JOHN E. DUMONT,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of ten Directors of this company, constituting the third class, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock, P. M. By order

JOHN RADIE, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1865.

COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, FROM THE bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES R. YOUNG,
Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY BONDS.—THE INterest on the Bonds of Queens County, falling due the 1st and 10th of March next, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office in the village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, County Treasurer.

HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 20, 1865.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS NOTICE.—A suit having been commenced to invalidate the Milwaukee City Railroad Bonds, a meeting of the bondholders is called for FRIDAY, March 3, at 1 P. M., at the office of R. B. ROOSEVELT, No. 76 William-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO Six Per Cent. Bonds of 1875 for sale by WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, 22d February, 1865.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 22d instant, a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. was declared for the six months ending the 31st December, 1864, on the 1st and 2d preference shares of the company, payable in kind, on the 10th of March next.

The Dividends due on the Stock Registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company in New-York City.

Those due on the stock registered at Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office. WM. E. WATSON,
Secretary.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL CO., ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings for the three months ending 31st January ult., payable at the office of the company on and after March 15; to stockholders of record on 11th March.

THOS. H. STOUT, Treasurer.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 20 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 15, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on its capital stock to all stockholders of record, on the 10th day of March. Transfer Books closed from 10th to 15th o. March, inclusive.

SAM'L W. BOOCOCK, Secretary,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1865.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S.

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 18
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, April 15
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, April 22.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

from Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of staterooms. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,041 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA. GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

March 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
March 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS NOTICE.

The steamer NORTH STAR, having a broken shaft, will not sail on the 3d inst., as advertised.

Persons holding passage tickets will have their money refunded, or will be transferred to the COSTA RICA, to sail 13th inst.

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 43, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 12.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON. A. DUCHESNE:
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, March 25, and SATURDAY, April 22.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
SPUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILDRETH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.

For passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to H. R. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will succeed.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF DUBLIN.....SATURDAY.....March 4
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....March 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....March 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 15.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

CHANGE OF TIME

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NOV. 1 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of the Adams Express Company, in the village of Ansonia, Conn., on the night of the 28th of February.

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen.

The company claim the right to recover the possession of all said notes and bonds whenever and wherever they can find the same.

One 7-30 U. S. Note, $1,000, No. 74,397.
Six 7-30 U. S. Notes, $500 each, Nos. 115,482, 115,483, 115,484, 115,485, 115,486, 115,487.
Two 7-30 U. S. notes, $100 each, Nos. 416,389 and 416,390.
Twenty 7-30 U. S. notes, $100 each, Nos. 412,705, 412,706, 412,707, 412,708, 412,709, 412,710, 412,711, 412,712, 412,713, 412,714, 412,715, 412,716, 412,717, 412,718, 412,719, 412,720, 412,721, 412,722, 412,723, 412,724.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
WILLIAM P. DINSMORE, President.

No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1865.

MISSING.—NINE UNITED STATES TREASURY Notes, commonly known as "Seven-Thirties," of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from 1,384 to 1392, inclusive; and two similar notes of the denomination of $500 each, numbered 12,038 and 12,039, all dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and belonging to the Landholders' Bank, Kingston, Rhode Island. Said $1,000 notes are payable to and indorsed by SOLON BUFFUM, and said $500 notes are payable to and indorsed by R. A. HOLDEN & Co. Any person who will give information to the Landholders' Bank, or the Hanover Bank, or to the undersigned, whereby the said notes or any of them shall be restored to said owners, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, Bankers,
No. 5 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1865.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, LAST EVENING, about 6 o'clock, in going from the New-York *Sun* office to the Eighth-avenue cars, containing a few dollars in bills and some papers of no value to any one but the owner. It contained a draft of $300 in favor of J. H. Schenck, the payment of which has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the papers only. Send or apply to JOHN HOOPER, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 4, *Times* Building.

$50 REWARD—WILL BE PAID ON DELIVery at No. 335 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 21 and 22, of a POCKETBOOK, supposed to have been lost on the morning of Feb. 23, in the vicinity of West Washington-place and 6th-av., which contained a small sum of money and a piece of jewelry, greatly valued by the owner as a memento.

STOLEN—$2,000 REWARD.—A LOT OF BLACK DRESS SILKS—the property of ourselves and several friends—was stolen from our store between last Saturday evening and Monday morning. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods, or pro rata for any part thereof. O. BREHME & CO.

BALTIMORE, March 1, 1865.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, BETWEEN 8 and 9 P. M., in a 2d-av. car, on the up-town trip, or in 8th-st., going from 2d-av. to the hall of the Cooper Institute, a lady's BRACELET. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with C. H. WISSWELL, No. 52 Murray-st.

FOUND—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, 26TH ULT., on Broadway, near 4th-st., a ROLL OF BANK BILLS. The owner may receive the same by addressing Box No. 120 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J., and proving property.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR ARE regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

FOUND—IN NEW-YORK ON FEB. 25, A FUR COLLAR, which the owner can have by calling at No. 9 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and proving property.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

15,000

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

RELIEF FROM THE DRAFT.

KINGS COUNTY DRAFT RELIEF ASSOCIATION, DIRECTORS:

JOHN K. PRUYN, President Central Bank, Brooklyn.
Hon. NATHAN B. MORSE, City Treasurer, Brooklyn.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President Phœnix Insurance Company, Brooklyn.
EDWARD McILVAINE, Brooklyn.

This association having successfully protected four hundred citizens of Brooklyn in the recent draft, is now prepared to extend its benefits to New-York, with large experience and increased capital.

Capital, $25,000, now increased to $80,000 by accumulation of premiums.

A substitute insured to residents of New-York for $150. Office in New-York No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

Remarks from Chemical Analysis.

AFTER A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.

NEEVERS & YATES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1860.

RECRUITING RESUMED.—AT QUARANtine Landing, Nautilus Hall, Staten Island. Highest bounty paid for volunteers and substitutes.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE NEW-YORK CITIZEN,"

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.—The advocate of a pure Municipal Government. Devoted, also, to literature, Poetry, Arts, Amusements, and choice reading; also contains contributions from first-class writers; will appear in its enlarged form on

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

For sale at the American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-st., general agents for the trade, and at all news dealers.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated and make a specialty of Nitrous Oxide for extracting. "Experience makes perfect." We never had an accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

REMEMBER!
THE LAST NIGHTS
OF
HAMLET
are drawing near.

TO-NIGHT
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET,
being its
EIGHTY-FOURTH
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.

ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6½; commences at 7¾.

On SATURDAY, March 4,
THE THIRD
of the series of
GRAND MATINEES
OF
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
which will be presented with all its
SPLENDOR OF SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS
AND
PERFECTION OF CAST.

Private boxes, orchestra chairs and reserved seats in dress circle may be secured at the usual prices. The whole of the rest of the house will be thrown open to the public. Tickets 75 cents.

The performance will conclude in time to enable families from Brooklyn, Staten Island and adjacent cities on the Philadelphia, Harlem, New-Haven, and Hudson River lines—at whose special request these matinees are given—to reach home in seasonable time. Mr. Stuart desires to state that any lady in any way dissatisfied can either have her ticket indorsed for the following Saturday's matinee or any evening performance, or her money returned, as she may desire. In order to enable all attending the matinee to witness the celebration spectacle of the day, the doors will be opened at 12½ o'clock and performance commence at 1 o'clock precisely.

On SATURDAY EVENING, March 4,
FIRST BENEFIT
in New-York of
MR. C. WALCOT, JR.,
on which occasion will be revived, for the first time in three years, Boucicault's great drama of
SOUTHERN LIFE
and
SOUTHERN SCENES,
entitled
THE OCTOROON,
originally produced at this theatre, in which Mr. Walcot will appear in his great character part of
THE OLD NEGRO,
PETE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
FRIDAY EVENING, March 3, 1865,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
formerly
MISS DAVENPORT,
when will be performed, by request Shakespeare's comedy in five acts, entitled
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
BEATRICE.....Mrs. F. W. LANDER
BENEDICK.....Mr. W. WHEATLEY
and a great cast.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,)
GRAND JUBILEE NIGHT.
Last appearance of
MRS. F. W. LANDER.
The sparkling comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
LETITIA HARDY.....Mrs. F. W. LANDER
DORICOURT.....Mr. W. WHEATLEY
The Manager respectfully announces a brief engagement with the celebrated artist,
MR. DANIEL E. BANDMAN,
who will make his first appearance this season on MONDAY EVENING, March 6, in a new Romantic Play, in five acts, taken from the German of Mme. Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer, being a dramatization of Bulwer's popular novel, entitled
NIGHT AND MORNING,
produced, after months of preparation, with scenery, properties, &c., all new.
Seats secured six days in advance.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE, AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION, NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY, OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M. LAST WEEK BUT TWO. LAST WEEK BUT TWO. OF THE FINEST ANIMAL EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD. THE LAST OPPORTUNITIES of beholding the world-renowned VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS that will be afforded FOR MANY YEARS, are offered now, as the establishment WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, MARCH 18, NOT TO RETURN to New-York, as arrangements have been made for exhibiting the collection in other cities during the next five years.

LAST WEEKS OF HANNIBAL!
LAST WEEKS OF THE GIRAFFE!
LAST WEEKS OF FRANK NASH AND THE WONDERFUL ELEPHANT TIPPOO SAIB!
LAST WEEKS OF PROFESSOR LANGWORTHY AND HIS NEWLY TRAINED ANIMALS!
LAST WEEKS OF SIGNOR VICTOR!
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEKS
OF
ALL THE LIVING WONDERS
comprised in the
MOST EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE EXTANT.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S SALOON,
SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
LA FIN DU ROMAN.
Comedy, by Leon Joylan.
LES TREMBLEURS,
Comedy, by Dumanoir & Clairville.
Theatre Office at No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS—PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.

MR S. B. MILLS
respectfully announces that his
FIRST SOIREE OF PIANO-FORTE MUSIC,
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On MONDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8 o'clock,
At Steinway's Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st,
MR. S. B. MILLS
will be assisted by his pupil,
MISS LUCKHARDT.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS EACH,
To be had at Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, and at Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, where also programmes can be obtained.

DODWORTH HALL—MR. BURNETT,
No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church.
Opposite 11th-st., and near to A. T. Stewart's.
ALFRED BURNETT,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING,
the celebrated Western Humorist, Eccentric Delineator, Poetic Reciter, Rhapsodist, Orator, Elocutionist, GREAT FACIAL ARTIST and LEVATOR ANGULOUI ORIS, in his NEW ENTERTAINMENT, A POSY OF POETIC BEAUTY and OLIO OF ODDITIES.
Every evening at 8; doors open at 7½. Admission 50 cents. A few reserved front chairs, 75 cents. Seats in the front chairs can be secured from 9 till 4.

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A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensary.

ANNIVERSARIES.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the graduates will be delivered by Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER. The profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
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Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in

NOVEL RELIGIOUS SERVICE

Celebration of the Liturgy of the Orthodox Oriental Church at Trinity Chapel.

Anniversary of the Accession of the Emperor Alexander II. to the Throne of Russia.

A REMARKABLE EVENT IN HISTORY.

Inauguration of the Russo-Greek Church in America.

The Liturgy of the Orthodox Oriental Church was celebrated yesterday in Trinity Chapel by Rev. AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO. The service is perhaps more popularly known as that of the Russo-Greek Church. In itself this event may be regarded as historic, it being the first public celebration of the Russian (or Greek) Church, not only in this city, but on the American Continent. But throughout Christendom, and especially in Europe, it cannot fail to be regarded as an event of great religious and political significance. It is well known that the leading minds of the Episcopal Church both here and in England have for some years been earnestly engaged in an effort to establish intercommunion with the Russo Greek Church, and there are two committees of churchmen here and in England working conjointly with vigorous activity and very great zeal for this object. The ecclesiastical importance of establishing cordial fraternal relations, if not unrestricted intercommunion, between the Russo-Greek Church and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, which most resemble each other in structure and historical antecedents, was distinctly recognized by the latter body in its last general convention, held in the City of New-York in October, 1862. A motion made by Rev. Dr. TYRELL, clerical delegate from California, was earnestly seconded by Mr. SAM'L B. RUGGLES, lay delegate from New-York, for a committee to inquire into the expediency of opening intercourse between the two churches. A committee of eight members, embracing three of the American Bishops, three other clerical members and two lay delegates, was accordingly appointed. Two of its members—Rev. Dr. YOUNG and Mr. S. B. RUGGLES—since their appointment have visited Russia, for the purpose of fully possessing themselves of the information, ecclesiastic and secular, necessary for their report to the coming convention in October next, embracing not merely matters of doctrine and ritual, but the more practical and secular questions, such as burial of the dead, visitation of the sick, &c., necessarily growing out of the rapidly increasing intercourse between the two great nations, in their respective territories on the Pacific. The Bishop of Oxford, in presenting a petition to the Upper House of Convocation from the Lower, in England, in July, 1863, on this subject, said: "If there is one matter upon earth which it would be a blessed thing to help forward, it would surely be the interchange of the visible acts of communion between our own branch of the church at home and in America with the orthodox branches of the Eastern Church. * * Those who have studied the controversy with Rome, know that there is nothing more important in maintaining our position against the usurpations of Rome than the independent position of the Eastern Church; and if we can strengthen the bonds of intercourse between that church and ourselves, it would be one of the greatest blessings that can be conceived." And now it might be said that if the great point in view is not attained by this service in one of the great Episcopal edifices of this city, it is easy to see how far the members of the Oriental Church are influenced by the efforts made in this direction on both sides of the Atlantic.

The ostensible occasion of the service was no less happy, namely, the anniversary of the accession of the Emperor ALEXANDER II, to the throne of Russia, for the celebration of which the Rev. Dr. DIX, the pastor of Trinity Church, cordially sanctioned by the Bishop of the Diocese, extended the hospitality of Trinity Chapel as a token of international as well as religious sympathy.

THE RUSSO-GREEK CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO is an amiable and dignified-looking clergyman, of some 50 years of age. He is a Russian by birth, and a graduate of the Ecclesiastical Academy of St. Petersburgh. The ship *Alexander Nevsky*, that some twelve months ago left this city for Athens, brought word to the Grecian capital that there was a large number of the Orthodox Church in this country without a pastor, and he came on, volunteering his services, accredited by the Metropolitan of Athens and the Holy Synod of the Kingdom of Greece.

THE RUSSO-GREEK FAITH.

The Greek church holds the doctrine of seven sacraments or mysteries of which Baptism and the Eucharist are reckoned the chief; of the consecration of the Eucharist, though they do not acknowledge "transubstantiation," so-called; of veneration, though not worship, of the Virgin, the saints, the meritoriousness of fasting and other works, and the hierarchical orders, and monasticism. It disowns the authority of the Pope, and lays no claim to infallibility. It performs baptism by trine immersion. It administers the Lord's Supper in both kinds, and gives the sacraments of confirmation and communion to children immediately after baptism. It disowns the existence of purgatory, but prays for the faithful departed that God would have mercy on them at the General Judgment. The principal act of worship is the celebration of the Liturgy or communion office; only one celebration is allowed at the same altar (which they call table). The Litany used is that of St. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM which is an abreviation of that of St. BASIL, which was an amplification of the Liturgy of St. JAMES of Jerusalem. It admits of no images in relief or embossed work, but uses pictures as sacred representations to promote religious remembrance. It approves of the marriage of priests, provided they marry previously to entering into holy orders. It condemns second marriages of priests and fourth marriages of laymen. It keeps four fasts in the year more solemnly than the rest. The churches are mostly built in the form of a cross; the altar stands toward the east, under a dome, which is higher than the nave, and separated from it by a partition board containing three doors, the middle one being called the sacred door, which, opened, permits the altar to be seen. At the beginning of the sacred liturgy the doors are closed and opened several times during the service, but closed at the most solemn part of the liturgy. Benches are not used, and during the service the people do not sit but stand, and occasionally kneel.

THE CELEBRATION OF YESTERDAY.

The Russian clergyman was dressed in the phelonion or white robe, covering the whole person, underneath which was a scarlet stole or epitrachelion. The white robe was open in front, and the red stole could be seen in the opening. The appearance of the vestments was really picturesque. The altar was that ordinarily used at Trinity Chapel, and was lighted at both ends with gas, and the chandelier, which overhangs the chancel, was also lit. The clergyman stood at the middle of the altar the greater part of the time, and around it stood Bishop SOUTHGATE, Drs. DIX and MCVICKAR, (the oldest presbyter of the diocese of New-York,) and Rev. Dr. TYRELL, member of the Russo-Greek Committee.

The church, both aisles and galleries, was crowded with ladies and gentlemen to its utmost extent, although there had been no advertisement in the papers regarding the celebration. There were present upward of fifty clergymen of the city and neighborhood. The music, (only vocal,) was very fine. The ceremonies were impressive, solemn, and, to almost every one present, novel, but exceedingly interesting, and, it might be said, beautiful. We ought to say that there were some sixty Greeks and about twenty Scalvonians or Russians present, who occupied seats in front of the altar.

The service was the usual liturgy of the Greek Church. It began with the benediction, "Blessed be the Kingdom of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, now and forever unto ages of ages," the choir responding, Amen.

The *ectene* or litany of twelve petitions was next chanted by the priest; the choir singing Hospode pomeine (Lord have mercy and hear us.) At the conclusion of that, the choir sang the beatitudes in English. The choir then sang the Trisagion "Holy God, Holy and Mighty; Holy and Immortal, have mercy upon us."

Priest—Wisdom, stand up: let us hear the Holy Gospel. Peace to all.

The Gospel is next announced, and the choir sings, *Slavatelye Hospodo. Slavatelye*; or "Glory be to Thee, O Lord. Glory be to Thee."

Another *ectene* longer than the first is said, and contains the petition for the Imperial family of Russia. Then comes the *Ege Charuvgye*, which is thus rendered into English verse by Mrs. ELIZABETH ARBERT BROWNING.

> "See the glorious Cherubim
> Thronging round the Eternal's throne—
> Each (they sing their holy hymns
> To the unknown Three in One.
> All supporting Deity,
> Living spirit, praise to Thee!
>
> Rest ye worldly tumults, rest;
> Here let all be peace and joy:
> Grief no more shall rend our breast,
> Tears no more shall dew our eye,
>
> Heaven directed spirits rise
> To the temple of the skies!
> Join the ranks of angels bright
> Hear the Eternal's dazzling light.
> Hallelujah!

Another *ectene* follows this hymn, and then comes the Nicene creed in English, with the omission (a strik ng one to all our readers) of the clause, "and the Son." (in speaking of the procession of the Holy Ghost.)

[This interpolation of the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and *the Son*, was introduced into the creed by NICHOLAS I., Bishop of Rome of the Ninth Century, without the sanction of the Œcumenical Council.]

Next comes:

Priest—Stand we well; stand we with fear. Let us attend to offer the holy obligation in peace.

Choir—The annointing of peace, the sacrifice of peace.

THE CANON OR SOLEMN PART OF THE SACRIFICE.

Priest—The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God the Father, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with you all.

Choir—And with thy spirit.

Priest—Let us lift up our hearts.

Choir—We lift them up unto the Lord.

Priest—Let us give thanks unto the Lord.

Choir—It is meet and right to worship the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, the consubstantial and undivided Trinity.

Holy! Holy! Holy! Lord God of Sabbaoth, Heaven and earth are filled with thy glory. Hosannah in the Highest. Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosannah in the Highest!

The priest next recits the words of the Institute in secret, and then exclaiming aloud, "In behalf and for all, we offer Thee thine own of thine own."

Choir—Thee we hymn; Thee we praise; to Thee we give thanks, Lord, and pray to Thee, our God.

At the conclusion of the Liturgy, the Priest chaunts a short *ectene* with a prayer, said secretly, at which the Priest exclaims—"And make us worthy O! Lord, with boldness and without condemnation to call upon Thee, our God and Father which art in Heaven, and to say:"

Choir—Our Father which art in Heaven, &c. (sung in English.)

The consecration being completed the Priest receives, and during his communion is sung the Cherubic hymn.

Priest—Let us go in peace.

And then follows a prayer said aloud, which is regarded by all churchmen as very beautiful and impressive:

"Lord, who blessest them that bless Thee, and savest them that put their trust in Thee, save Thy people, and bless Thine inheritance. Guard with care the fullness of Thy Church. Hallow those who love the beauty of Thine house. Give Thy peace to the world, to Thy churches, to our priests and kings, to the farmy, and to all Thy people; because every good gift and every perfect gift is from Thee, and cometh down from the Father of Light. And to Thee we ascribe all glory, worship and honor, as is most due Thee, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, now and ever, and to ages of ages. Amen."

The priest, making mention of the Imperial family of Russia says: Mnohahyan lyate, (many days or long life.)

This ended the liturgy.

Next came the prayer for the Imperial family of Russia, being the special service ordered to be used in Russia for the Emperor and Empress.

It begins with a long ectene of fifteen petitions, to which the choir makes the customary responses, to each, Slava tebye Hospodo, Slava tebye.

The priest and congregation then kneel, (the former at a distance from the altar, in the outer chancel,) and all join secretly in prayer. Then all rise and sing Gloria in Excelsis, in English.

At the conclusion the choir sing Mnohahyah lyate, which is the hymn at which the congregation take their departure.

THE MUSIC AND ARRANGEMENTS.

The success of this celebration, yesterday, in Trinity Chapel, was chiefly, if not altogether, owing to the exertions of Rev. J. F. YOUNG, who, for the last three weeks, has been at work night and day in getting up the arrangements, both in connection with the altar and the choral services. The music was that of the Russian Church, brought from St. Petersburgh by Dr. YOUNG, who made it available for the present occasion, by putting the Sclavonian sounds into the English characters or letters, and arranging it in four parts. The choir, although not numerous, was highly effective, the chords frequently produced swelling with liquid sweetness, and filling the church with harmony that well suited the occasion. Messrs. AIKEN, FROST, ROCKWOOD, DAVIES, THATCHER and LEGGET deserve well, not only for their choral effectiveness, but for their kindness in volunteering their services for the celebraton.

THE CELEBRATION TO-MORROW

Novel and Imposing Features of the Display.

THE FIREMEN AND MILITARY TO PARADE.

Trades and Manufactures to be Represented in Practice.

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS

The City Authorities to Assist in the Demonstration.

The Citizens' Committee of Arrangements was in session all day yesterday at the Astor House, and in the evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The members of the committee have been indefatigable in their labors, which promise to result in one of the largest celebrations ever seen in this city. The military display will be very imposing, while citizens have responded with commendable alacrity to the invitation of the committee to take part in the parade. There will be many veterans and wounded soldiers in the procession in carriages. The exhibition of mechanical skill will be interesting, including manufacture of segars, which will be distributed along the route; a self-operating sewing-machine and piano-makers at work. BARNUM will be represented by an elephant, walrus and a giraffe.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A meeting of firemen was held last evening at Firemen's Hall, when it was resolved that the department would turn out with apparatus and uniforms. A meeting of representatives will be held at the Astor House this afternoon.

CLUBS, TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

Among the features of the procession, in addition to those already made public, will be the following:

The Allgemeine Sangerbund Societies, composed of the following singing clubs: Allgemeine, Colonia, Germania, Harmonia, Loreley, Rhein, Sangerbund, Schillersbund, Sangerbund of Williamsburgh, and Social Reform Liedertafel, comprising about five hundred vocalists. They will arrange their programme so as to alternate in their choruses, keeping up one continuous song along the line of march.

The "Arion," sixty members, under C. TRICCA, the President.

The New-York State Volunteer Institute, a company of cadets, forty in number, under Col. YOUNG.

The New-York Sharpshooters, Independent Rifle Company, under Capt. GRIESSLER, commanding. This is a German organization, and will have the right of the German division.

Eureka Segar Machine, W. M. HARDING'S two-horse truck, upon which will be manufactured ten thousand cigars along the line of procession, which will be distributed to the people.

STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH, mechanical riding horses, ridden and propelled by girls and boys.

The Metropolitan Police steam boiler inspectors, who will have a steam boiler in the procession in the course of inspection.

The *Monitor* will be contributed to the procession by THOMAS F. ROWLAND, builder of the original *Monitor*, with an appropriate motto.

SHERWAY & SONS, several trucks showing the workings of a piano manufactory, with four hundred and fifty mechanics.

JOHN W. SALTER, butcher, will parade his horses and wagons.

D. BARNUM'S self-sewer, No. 508 Broadway, will have a sewing machine in a wagon, operated by a lady, who will also read a book.

J. WARD & Co. will have a one-horse team, representing washing machines and wringers.

LESLIE & ELLIOTT will have a refrigerator on a wagon.

ROBERT BLUM, Mutual Aid Union of Germans, forty strong

BOWLAND, BIGELOW & Co. will represent on two trucks the bag manufactory.

New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, with a band, wagon and ambulances.

The Stonington Line to Boston offer two four-horse teams, handsomely decorated, to carry soldiers.

New-York Turners, President HENRY METZNER, three hundred strong, will turn out out with badges, &c.

Wm. H. LOCKE will have a one-horse team, representing pounding satisetts.

The Veterans of 1812, officers in carriages.

The Nineteenth Ward Republican Club will turn out about three hundred and fifty strong.

Council No. 4, Union League, Mr. A. N. DUNHAM, President, two hundred men.

The Caledonia Club will turn out in Highland uniform, GEORGE MITCHELL, Chief, two hundred members.

PERKINS, STONE & Co., team, representing interest and productions of California. They promise to distribute a thousand bottles of wine along the line of march, to soldiers and ladies.

The Mechanics' and Artisans' Association of Reformers, one thousand men and one hundred singers.

HOWE & BOUVIAR, manufacturing gold and silver and platiform scales.

HERRING'S spring team, with safe and employes.

WILLIAM BOYD, six-horse team, with forge, representing wheelwright and blacksmith, with men at work.

The following letters have been received by the committee:

LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1865.

To Moses Taylor, Esq., Chairman, and S. B. Chittenden and Samuel Sloan, Esqs., Secretaries of a meeting of citizens of New-York, engaged in pursuits of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the President of the United States to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., and of resolutions concerning the condition of national affairs by which that letter was accompanied.

The President and his associates in the Executive Department highly appreciate these expressions of approval and support. Coming as they do at the close of a Constitutional term of public service, which has been filled with trials unknown to any previous Administration, these expressions are received as evincing a firm and resolute popular purpose to preserve the Union unbroken, and to bring back every erring member thereof to the resumption of its lawful obligations and the performance of its proper duties, with the consequent enjoyment of the inestimate blessings of liberty and peace.

Fully believing that the loyal citizens of the whole country are in entire harmony with the citizens of New-York, who are represented on the present occasion, the President cordially sympathizes with your committee in the proceedings they have initiated.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LETTER FROM GEN. DIX.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, March 1, 1865.

Moses Taylor, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I accept your invitation in behalf of a meeting of citizens held on the 22d ult., to preside at a national celebration on Saturday next, in honor of the recent successes of our national arms.

I will with pleasure direct a salute to be fired and a parade of such portion of the forces under my command as can be spared from duty.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the demonstration may be significant of the importance of the results it is intended to commemorate, and of the gratification with which our recent triumphs by sea and by land have filled all loyal hearts. I am, &c., JOHN A. DIX.

LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, March 2, 1865.

Col. Howe:

I propose to have in the procession one four horse van, on which I will have the elephant, a walrus, and a giraffe. Also a one or two horse van, with a moving panorama. Yours, P. T. BARNUM.

Orders have been issued for the Seventh Regiment to parade in full uniform. Roll call of companies will be at 10½.

The Eighth Regiment companies have been ordered to meet at the same hour.

Board of Supervisors.

THE BOARD INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CELEBRATION OF OUR VICTORIES—A SHARP DEBATE—THE INVITATION ACCEPTED.

The board held a special meeting at 1:30 P. M. Wednesday, the President, Mr. TWEED, in the chair.

Mr. TWEED said the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering an invitation addressed to the board by the committee of citizens appointed to make arrangements for celebrating our recent victories. The board had been asked to participate in the celebration. At first sight, the proposed celebration appeared to be a partisan movement, but on investigation he was satisfied this was not the case. A large number of our leading Democrats and Democratic organizations would join in it. It had been proposed to postpone the celebration, and this, he had ascertained, would have been done, if the authorities of a large number of neighboring cities had not already expressed their intention of participating. It was now, therefore, too late to fix another day. He was fully satisfied that the 4th of March was not selected because on that day Mr. LINCOLN would be inaugurated, but because it appeared to be a convenient day for the proposed purpose. He thought it eminently right and proper that the victories won by our gallant armies and navy should be fully recognized in all their importance, and he would therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board, recognizing the fact that the recent glorious victories of our armies and navies are sufficient cause for earnest congratulation and thankfulness, and desiring to give all moral support to those who have achieved those victories, recommend that the citizens of this county unite on Saturday next, March 4, in the patriotic movement inaugurated for that day.

Resolved, That all county officers be requested to close their respective offices on Saturday next at noon.

Mr. PURDY said he would not give his support to any movement which looked like celebrating the re-inauguration of President LINCOLN, but he thought it quite right and proper to celebrate the victories won by our armies, and he did not mind what day was selected for the purpose. If the opposite party could make any political capital out of the fact that the 4th of March had been selected for the purpose, let them do so.

Mr. ELY said no matter what protestations were made as to their being no covert design in selecting Saturday next as the day for the celebration, Democrats would consider it as a partisan movement and an indorsement of Mr. LINCOLN, and hundreds of them would refuse to participate. Any other day would, in his opinion, be better. He should offer as a substitute for Mr. TWEED'S resolution, a resolution to the effect that the Committee of Citizens be asked to postpone the celebration, as the Democrats generally would look upon the whole affair as an indorsement of Mr. LINCOLN'S policy and therefore refuse to participate.

Mr. PURDY hoped Mr. ELY would withdraw his resolution. It would not, he said, look well to see the gentleman voting alone on this measure.

Mr. TWEED said he understood the speeches and the resolutions offered on the occasion of the celebration would be entirely void of political allusions and reflections.

Mr. DAVIS said he had understood that the movement for getting up the celebration originated among the Democratic party.

Mr. ELY'S resolution was then put and lost, and the original resolution was adopted.

The Board then adjourned without date.

Board of Aldermen.

THE BOARD TO PARTICIPATE IN CELEBRATING OUR LATE VICTORIES.

At a special meeting of this board yesterday, Mr. JONES in the chair, resolutions were offered by Mr. FARLEY accepting the invitation of the committee of citizens to participate in the celebration of our recent victories on the 4th instant, directing all the heads of departments under the City Government to close their offices on that day at noon, and tendering the thanks of the board to Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, and Admirals PORTER and DAHLGREN, and the officers and men under their command, for their arduous services, which have resulted in our recent glorious victories.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

The Celebration in Brooklyn—Proclamation by Mayor Wood.

The Brooklyn Board of Alderman having declined to participate in the approaching National celebration of Union victories, the Mayor has taken it upon himself to recommend a general suspension of business, display of flags and illumination on that day and evening throughout the city. The following is his proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, March 3, 1865.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, I hereby invite the patriotic citizens of Brooklyn to unite with those of New-York in the "National celebration of Union victories," to take place on Saturday, the 4th of March.

The Board of Aldermen having declined to participate in the celebration, or to make provisions for any public demonstration in this city, I respectfully recommend to the patriotic citizens of Brooklyn—in which category, I hope, is included our entire population—a general suspension of business, the display of flags, of illuminations, etc., on that day and evening, so as to make the occasion, so far as it is in their power, a national holiday.

A. M. WOOD, Mayor.

The Mayor also requests that the bells of the various churches in the city be rung for half an hour at noon on Saturday, March 4, 1865, in honor of the recent Union victories, and as a part of the National celebration to be held on the same day.

The militia of Brooklyn have been invited to participate in the New-York celebration, and will probably accept.

Meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society.

A meeting of this society was held last evening at its rooms in Clinton Hall. A very interesting paper was read by Mr. J. W. FARNHAM, on the uses of the camel, considered with a view to the introduction of the animal into our Western Territories, Mr. FARNHAM said that the great want we now experienced in reaching our silver mines in Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Arizona was the want of a cheap and reliable means of transportation. He took the ground that the camel, from its powers of endurance, docility, strength and swiftness, was particularly well fitted for making the passage across the immense plains leading to the territory in which the mines are found. Mr. FARNHAM gave an interesting account of the habits and natural history of the animal, showing that it could travel from three to six miles per hour, live on the coarsest food, carry from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds in weight and endure the extremes of temperature. He predicted that if camels were once introduced here, camel-riding would soon become fashionable.

THE DRAFT.

Probability that the Wheel will Soon be Put in Motion—Important Letter from Provost-Marshal-Gen. Hinks—Reply of the County Committee on Volunteering—The Facts and Figures on which a Postponement is Asked—The Brooklyn Quota.

At the meeting of the Committee on Volunteering yesterday, the Chairman laid before the committee the following letter, which had been received by him:

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March. 1, 1865.

Orison Blunt, Esq., Chairman County Volunteer Committee, New-York City:

SIR: It appears by the records of this office, that but nine hundred and thirty-seven (937) men were enlisted in the City of New-York for the army and navy during the eight days ending February 28, 1865.

In order to prevent any misapprehension, I deem it proper to state that the present rate of enlistment will not fill the quotas of the City Districts within the time required, and unless recruiting increases, and men are put into the service more rapidly, the draft will be commenced.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed.) H. F. BROWNSON, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. and Asst. to A. A. P. M. Gen.

The Chairman proposed to send the following reply to the above, which was agreed to:

HEADQUARTERS COUNTY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTEERING, CITY HALL PARK, BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS-ST. NEW YORK, March 2, 1865.

H. F. Brownson, Ass't. Adj't. General and Ass't to A. A. P. M. General:

SIR: Your note of yesterday's date in relation to the progress of recruiting in this county, was received last evening.

In reply I have the honor to state I very much regret that in your judgment "the present rate of enlistment will not fill the quota of the city districts within the time required, and unless recruiting increases, and men are put in the service more rapidly, the draft will be commenced."

We commenced paying the increased bounty of $600 for three year men, $400 for two year men, and $300 for one year men, on the 13th day of February, immediately upon being authorized by Legislature to raise the means necessary to pay large numbers of men. From that date, up to and including the 28th, being fourteen days (exclusive of Sundays,) we have paid the bounty to the very large number of 1,450 men, or an average of 104 men per day, as follows:

Date.	Army Recruits.	Naval Recruits.	Substitutes in lieu of draft....	Total.
Feb. 13	48	1	1	50
Feb. 14	80	1	2	83
Feb. 15	76	7		83
Feb. 16	96	19	7	122
Feb. 17	71	17	6	94
Feb. 18	79	12	3	94
Feb. 20	122	18	8	148
Feb. 21	93	27	10	130
Feb. 22	94	7	7	108
Feb. 23	82	8	10	100
Feb. 24	110	21	6	137
Feb. 25	59	10	6	75
Feb. 27	97	17	11	125
Feb. 28	90	10	10	110
Total, 14 days	1,197	175	87	1,459

The number raised the first seven days was 674, being an average of about 96 per day; the number raised the second seven days was 785, being an average of about 112 per day, and increase in the average of the last seven days or 16 per day. This statement does not include substitutes in anticipation of the draft enlisted elsewhere than at our office in the Park, in regard to whom we are not advised, but of which there must have been quite a number.

This average is the largest we have ever reached since we commenced the business of raising volunteers in November, 1863.

From the 20th of November, 1863, to the 17th of March, 1864 inclusive, under the call for 500,000 men, the whole number of newly enlisted men paid bounty was 7,595, being an average of little over 81 men per day.

From the 18th of March to the 31st of May, 1864, under the call for 200,000 men, the whole number of newly enlisted men paid bounty was 5,426 in sixty-four days, being an average of little less than 85 men per day. Of these enlistments nearly one-half were for the navy, which are now very much restricted. The number for the army was an average of less than 50 men per day.

From the 7th of July to the 30th of September, 1864, under the call for five hundred thousand men, the whole number of newly enlisted men paid bounty was seven hundred and fifty-nine in sixty-eight days, being an average of a little over eleven per day.

From the 20th of November, 1863, to the 30th of September, 1864, we paid bounty on two hundred and thirty days, and during that whole period there were only seventy-seven days on which the gross number of newly enlisted men paid bounty reached one hundred, while the average for the whole two hundred and thirty days, was but a little over sixty-one men per day.

It will also be found, on investigation, that the average enlistments for the army under the existing call have been nearly double that of the most favorable period of enlistments during the two past years, and considering the adverse circumstances under which we have labored up to this time, we are certain you must credit us with having used all due diligence in the matter.

We would also beg to call your attention to the fact that nearly all the men enlisted by us now are for three years' service; that the whole number of 1,459 men enlisted from the 13th to the 28th of February represent about 3,647 years of service. The increase in the number of men raised during the last seven of the fourteen days preceding the 28th of February, as compared with the seven days preceding those, leads us to believe that there will be a corresponding increase in the future, more especially as we understood yesterday that the United States authorities have directed that all the recruits for the regular army enlisted here should be credited to this county.

In conclusion, permit me to suggest that if there be any means not adopted by us, by which, in your judgment, the number of men raised can be increased, we will be glad to accept it, upon its being made known to us.

Respectfully asking your consideration of these facts, I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ORISON BLUNT, Chairman N. Y. Committee on Volunteering.

The Draft in Brooklyn.

Mayor WOOD and a committee of the Board of Aldermen proceeded to Washington on Wednesday night, for the purpose of procuring, if possible, an extension of time to fill the quotas of the Second and Third Districts. They believe that, with the disposition at present manifested to furnish the number of men required, that they can all or nearly all be obtained within thirty days' time. The following will show the number of recruits passed and accepted at the office of Provost-Marshal FOWLER since the 21st ult.:

Feb. 21	10	Feb. 28	17
Feb. 23	7	March 1	27
Feb. 24	6	March 2	29
Feb. 25	14		
Feb. 27	16	Total	126

In addition to the above there were about 50 naval recruits.

The Draft in Jersey City and Hoboken.

The draft for Jersey City commenced at Newark yesterday afternoon, and the two first wards were completed. The number of names drawn in the First Ward was 76, including the hundred per cent., and in the Second Ward 190, the deficiency being 95. The draft for the Third and Fourth Wards will take place to-day (Friday.)

In Hoboken, where the draft was completed yesterday, the City Council have contracted with parties to furnish the required number of men for $750 each.

Chamber of Commerce.

THE SAVANNAH RELIEF MOVEMENT—CONFISCATION OF COTTON—AN OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon.

The following gentlemen were elected members: L. E. CHITTENDEN, CLINTON HUNTER, JOHN H. LATHROP and JAMES M. WILLIAMSON.

ROBERT H. MCCURDY, Chairman of the Savannah Relief Committee, said that the committee appointed on the 5th of January to relieve the sufferings of citizens of Savannah was not ready to make a general report. The committee, however, had taken action on the report of Mr. BAXTER, which had been read at the last meeting of the Chamber. He offered the minutes of the Committee of Thirty as their report.

The Secretary then read the minutes, by which it appeared that the committee had accepted that part of Mr. BAXTER'S report relating to the distribution of supplies; the part in reference to the taking of the cotton by the Government was referred back to the Chamber for its action.

The committee having returned to the Chamber, the letter of the Mayor of Savannah and the memorial of the citizens of that city, relative to the cotton captured there by Gen. SHERMAN, Hon. F. A. CONKLING moved that the papers be referred to a special committee.

On motion of Capt. C. H. MARSHALL, the further consideration of the matter was indefinitely postponed.

J. AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., on behalf of a special committee, presented to the Chamber the portrait of JOSHUA BATES.

A letter was received from Chief Engineer WOOD, thanking the Chamber for its complimentary resolutions.

PILOTAGE RATES AND OCEAN SIGNALS.

A communication was received from Mr. STRONG, asking the chamber to recommend an increase of fifty per cent. in the rates of pilotage. Referred to Capt. MARSHALL and G. W. BLUNT.

A letter was received from B. W. GREEN in reference to a new system of signals.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

A memorial was received from the officers of the Ocean Telegraph Company, asking the aid of the chamber in obtaining a subsidy from the Government to establish a telegraph between this country and Europe.

Capt. MARSHALL objected to the acceptance of the memorial, as JAMES SPENCE, one of the directors, was among the active enemies of the Government in Europe. The memorial was laid on the table.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

An invitation was received from the Suez Canal Company, asking the chamber to send a delegate to Alexandria on the 8th of April next, to inspect the line of the company.

The communication was referred to the Executive Committee with power.

THE CONFISCATION OF COTTON.

Communications were received from the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce, Senator MORGAN, T. B. VAN BUREN and others.

Mr. OPDYKE moved that a committee of seven should be appointed by the Chairman to take into consideration and report to the chamber at an early meeting, what course should be pursued by the Government of the United States in reference to the confiscation of cotton in the United States. In making this motion, he said it was his opinion that it would be unwise for the Government to confiscate any cotton except that which is found under the immediate control of the Southern army. It would work much harm, and could possibly do no good. If the Government generally confiscate without considering private claims, our army would find but little cotton on their marches through the Confederacy.

Upon this question there was a sharp discussion, which was participated in by S. B. CHITTENDEN, Col. CONKLING, GEORGE OPDYKE, G. W. BLUNT, Capt. MARSHALL, Mr. MCCURDY and others. The motion to appoint a committee was carried, and the following gentlemen were named: Messrs. Conkling, Opdyke, Marvin, Klag, Chittenden, Marshall and Baxter. The chamber then adjourned.

Shutting off the Passes.

In consequence of the abuses and frauds which have come to light respecting passes issued to visitors at the Draft Rendezvous at Hart Island, the following notice has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS, NEW-YORK CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1865.

All persons desirous of visiting relatives or friends at Hart Island must address the commanding officer of that post, in writing, stating nature of business and name of party to be visited, giving address and inclosing a three-cent postage stamp.

By order of Brig.-Gen. L. C. HUNT.

D. W. Hughes, Capt. and A. D. C., Pass Officer.

Official: C. M. BENLEY, First-Lieut. Sixth Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE INSTITUTION—ADDRESSES BY BISHOP COX AND DR. ROGERS.

The anniversary meeting of this institution took place at the hospital yesterday, a very large attendance being present.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS opened the proceedings at 11 o'clock, by reading a selection from the 29th chapter of Job, which contains a beautiful eulogy on charity, and also from St. Matthew's Gospel, containing the sentence spoken by Christ to his Disciples at the last judgment—"Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."

The Rev. gentleman then offered a fervent prayer that the Almighty would prosper the work of the institution and the ladies who are engaged in it.

The annual report was then read, from which it appears that the number of admissions during the year have been as follows:

Women	80	Children	243

The present number of inmates is:

Women	26	Children	121
Employes	14		
Total			161

Mrs. ELIZA E. SALTUS, the Treasurer of the Institution, presented her annual report, which contained a minute account of all the receipts and expenditures. The report showed that there was a balance on hand March 1, 1864, of $162 81, which, with the receipts during the past year, amounted to $29,394 04, while the expenses for the same period were $29,392 17—leaving only $1 87 in the Treasury.

The report was approved.

Eloquent addresses were then delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop COX and the Rev. Dr. ROGERS, after which the ladies held a business meeting and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Cornelius Dubois—1st Directress.
Mrs. T. C. Doremus—2d Directress.
Mrs. Charles A. Heckscher—3d Directress.
Mrs. Francis H. Saltus—Treasurer.
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow—Secretary.
A Board of Managers was also elected.

Alleged Murder on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States vs. George Barry.—The prisoner was First Mate of the Schooner *Minerva*, sailing from this port to Hilton Head, and is charged with causing the death of JOHN RILEY, a seaman on that vessel, by shooting him with a pistol.

After an examination, the Commissioner decided, yesterday, to hold him to bail to answer for trial at the April Term of the Circuit Court. BARRY gave bail in the sum of $3,000, and was discharged.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.—Nos.* 510, 1607, 1660, 1604, 1683, 1367. *Part II.—Nos.* 872, 646, 864, 1042, 1064, 826, 1015, 1084, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1230, 1254, 1256, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268.

Important to Members of the Bar—The Oath of Allegiance to be Taken.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 2.

Before Judge Betts.

At the opening of court this morning the judge stated that the attention of the court had been called to an act of Congress, as yet unpublished, which was approved Jan. 24, 1865, and which the clerk would read for the information of members of the bar.

The act was read as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That no person after the date of this act shall be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or at any time after the 4th day of March next shall be admitted to the bar of any Circuit or District Court of the United States, or of the Court of Claims, as an attorney or counsellor of such court, *or shall be allowed to appear and be heard in any such court, by virtue of any previous admission*, unless he shall have first taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in "an act to prescribe an oath of office and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862, according to the forms and in the manner in said act provided; which said oath so taken and subscribed shall be preserved among the files of such court, and any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction shall be liable to the pains and penalties in the said act provided.

The court also stated that the following order had been directed to be entered in the matter:

"The United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, will, in accordance with this act, require every person desiring to be admitted to practice in the court to take the prescribed oath, and those persons who have been heretofore admitted will not be allowed to practice until the said oath is taken and placed upon the files of the court."

Hon. Peter Patterson.

The Warsaw *New-Yorker* announces the death at Mount Morris, Friday Feb. 24, of Hon. PETER PATTERS